G. R. S. III—1] *ences.*

File No. 522-18

1918 19

(Jmor)

Serial Nos. 1—2

Later references.

mcg 754-21-1-7

7 5-28-28, 38, 46, 49
54, 537-56

Mcg 127-34-8

LRs 118-38. sl. 1.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1— 2

Part B for August 1919

SUBJECT.

Reorganisation of the Ayurvedic Studies.

GOM 575-20 / Mar 522-18-2 & 13-8-19

Sanct. the reorganisation of
College calling for definite pro
for teaching Unani & the location
the College & from the Mar Sept

W D 1250—GPB—90,000 - 28-1-19

G. R. S. III—1] 1918.—9

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Mucr)

NOTES.

File No. S 22—18

FILE HEADING.

Reorganisation of the Ayurvedic College in Mysore.

From

The Mysore Director of Ayurvedic College.

No. M. C. 1434 Dated 4. 3. 19 Received

Diary No. 1513	Enclos. 1 file	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Submits proposals for the reorganisation of the Ayurvedic college in Mysore & for the improvement of the instruction & training imparted therein.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

The (papers resp. to in the) Mysore Director's note are all put up and duly flagged. Kind reference is invited to pp 212 to 216 of the Mysore manual for the G.O. regarding the constitution of the College and the curriculum adopted therein.

2 The reorganisation of the college as per ~~the~~ scheme now sent by the Director's

NOTES—First Sheet.

Serial No.

Consists of.

(1) Improvement in the Standard of instruction to be imparted in the College

(2) The proper equipment of the College in the matter of suitable buildings and supply of need furniture in order to provide for a thorough training in the theory & practice of the system

(3) The provision of a capable staff of Pandits

(4) The provision of a Library & Museum, a Herb garden & a Pharmacy.

3 Statements I & II ~~& III~~ give details of expenditure ~~to~~ respectively under the Staff, & Building & Equipment, and ~~the Syllabus~~ Staff III details the Syllabus proposed to be followed in the College.

4 The scheme as a whole involves ~~cost~~ an initial Expenditure of abt 12100 ~~per annum~~ and a recurring Expenditure of Rs 38564 per annum — another Sum of 70000 Rs will have to be provided in case buildings

NOTE—Contn. sheet

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Imm File No. 522 of 1918.

Serial No.

for the College & Hospital are be constructed anew. This is exclusive of about 4000 Rs for a herd garden & Pharmacy. A scheme of scholarships has also to be instituted.

5 Another point for consideration touched upon by the President of the college is the question of affording "an assured & honorable livelihood" to the graduates of the college who have "undergone an arduous course of "training". The views of his principals in the matter are contd. in para 18 of the note.

Subd for orders.

KB
8/3/19

KB.
8/3/19.

Secy.

6 The note explains in detail the genesis of the present question.

7 The necessity for the reorganization of the college and the improvement of the ~~hands~~ natives and grading of instruction

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD A 1769—GPB—60,000—20-3 18—S.

G. R. S. 111-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

My File No. 522 of 1918.

Serial No.

unpaired therein has been pressing for some time past. The past history of the college has been unfortunate in more ways than one and it never really had a chance of showing what good it is really capable of. Indeed the limited strength has all along been that no body can be found sufficiently enthusiastic in the subject to plead its cause and urge for its improvement. The Headmaster is himself not a man trained in the Staff Agency work and the only Practical one until recently, was not a notable success. In these circumstances, the deterioration of the college has been pronounced, so much so that it was practically difficult to secure local students for Recruitment at the commencement of the last College Session. The general intellectual level of the entrants has also gone down, participance and the first batch of students remains the best batch. I have no hesitation in saying that as things stand, Govt are really ha-

NOTE—Contd. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3 18—S.

Serial No.

but a poor return for the money spent.

For obvious reasons I have refrained to touch on controversial matters in the text, such as the utility of Ayurveda in affording medical relief and its place and position as a scientific contribution to human knowledge. Much has been said and written on the subject by way of praise and by way of condemnation but a clearly balanced and unprejudiced judgment is I am afraid, still to come. It seems to be plain however from the growing literature on the subject that there are elements in the theory and practice of Ayurveda which are or which are eminently useful to the Profession in its fight against human ills and at least in India where for centuries it has been practised and has grown in its esoteric and knowledge, it would be a national loss if not indeed a crime to allow it to be forgotten or die by inanition.

Newspaper cuttings have been put up in the file.

NOTE—Contd. sheet.

G. R. S. III.-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 522 of 191 8

Serial No.

9 A claim is often advanced on behalf of Ayurveda that it is superior to Western Allopathy in its suitability to the habits, temperament and constitution of the people and that unlike the latter it attacks the cause rather than the symptoms of diseases. Support is now and then found to this claim, from also graduates in Western Science who had the benefit of an inside knowledge of Ayurveda. It is also said that Ayurveda has age long recorded observations on tropical diseases and their treatment and on efficacy of medical plants and drugs under different methods of collection, preservation, combination and preparation. However this may be, there seems to be very little doubt that a large proportion of the population have faith in the efficacy of ayurvedic medicines and prefer to undergo its treatment. Its prescriptions are always given in Sanskrit verses. Its methods are easily understood and its nomenclature is in simple words easy to

10 The time has now arrive

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3 16—S

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Hist File No. 522 of 1918.

Serial No.

State to examine the system
as a whole
& fix the limits of its usefulness,
rehabilitate its practice and
bring into existence well-found
institutions where the science and
the art of Ayurvedic healing
may be taught and practised
under the best of conditions, where
ideas may be exchanged and research
work conducted with self-confidence
and in a scientific spirit. The
institution here sketched out is
an attempt in this direction.
Considering the scope of its usefulness
for unpredictable
it is hoped that the demands may
not be considered too extravagant.

The estimates of cost are
somewhat tentative and it is capable
of some further adjustments as
the result of negotiations and actual
working. In drawing up this
I have had to labour under difficulties of sorts. In the first place
I have had no personal knowledge
of the actual working of any of
the larger institutions of the kind
elsewhere in India and I have
had to base my proposition mostly

NOTE—Contd. sheet

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-6 18—S.

Serial No.

literary material available on the subject. Secondly my personal acquaintance with the leading Ayurvedic practitioners is to a large extent limited. Besides I could not well go to them for criticism and suggestions on the Scheme, before knowing the extent to which the Govt. is prepared to move in Ayurvedic instruction on proper lines.

12. At present I should be quite content if the Govt. are pleased to accord their general approval to the Scheme and give administrative sanction to further elaborate the details within the limits of expenditure which may also be fixed. It would then be an advantage if I or any other Officer with some insight into the subject but at all events in sympathy with the Scheme is deputed to visit some of the leading institutions and confer with eminent practitioners to finally work up the details and submit the names of suitable persons for recruitment to the staff.

13. I understand that a committee is sitting to consider the question of Medical Relief. It might be an advantage to have some

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20 8 18—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

HWD File No. 522 of 1918.

Serial No.

Serving on the committee with sufficient knowledge of and sympathy with Ayurveda to plead its cause. The future of the Ayurveda rests upon the policy which Govt may be pleased to adopt on the recommendations of the Committee

12.3.19.

(Sd. illegible)

If I understand that the whole cause of the detailed discussion at the second session of the Representative Assembly, I should be obliged if the Secretary will put up an abstract of the discussion & the replies given.

15/5/19

1st Put up summary of discussions on the Ayurveda

15/5/19.

16 Submitted with the summary of discussion

19/5/19

19/5/19

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD A 1789—GPB—60 000—20 6 18—S.

Serial No.

17 The question of placing the Ayurvedic system of Medicine on a really satisfactory basis is one which has been often raised in the Representative Assembly; and the attitude of Government judging by its answers, has been a sympathetic one. I understand that at the last meeting held in April 1919 the Offg. Dewan gave the promise that "Government will do what can be done to popularise the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine. "

18 In their Order of 23rd August 1918, the Government have started that "the question of starting a separate Ayurvedic dispensary with in-patient wards will be considered in connection with the re-organization of the Ayurvedic College "

19 I think something definite should be done by Government in order to carry out their expressed intentions, as well as to afford a substantial measure of support and encouragement to a system which is in danger of deterioration if not extinction for want of adequate State support.

20 I do not want to record any lengthy remarks of my own in praise of the system, but content myself with expressing respectfully my general agreement with the observations on this subject of His Highness the Extraordinary Member dated 23rd July 1917.

21 In order to facilitate the consideration and disposal of the matter, I have, after a study of the

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

Misc. File No. 522 of 190

Serial No.

exhaustive and careful note of the Muzrai Superintendent and ~~the~~ ex-officio President of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore, and after personal discussions with him, caused the accompanying draft order to be prepared. This may, if the Dewan approves, be circulated first and afterwards brought up at a meeting of the Council.

22 The question of anexing a few chairs of Unani Medicine to the College has been reserved for separate consideration in the absence of sufficient data ; but if necessary there will be no difficulty, I think, in creating a chair or two specially for the teaching of the Unani system, the other subjects of study being, I understand, common to both the systems.

23 After the scheme is generally sanctioned and before the details are finally worked out it is very desirable that the Muzrai Superintendent should make a personal visit to the various important indigenous medical institutions in India, such as those at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Travancore.

2-6-19

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on MAY 4 1919
Reg. No. 7656

24 Subd to Dewan

25 Gov Mr recommend 2.6.19
with the Med Council
2/6 [illegible]

46
116

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—18-5 08

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 522 of 1918.

Serial No.	
1901 10.6.19	26 Send to Mr. Menon Sd 6/6/19 27 Noted. This file may be sent to the Chief Secy for circulation along with the Medical Policy file under circulation 25 17/6/19
	C.S. Circulation. CB

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPR—60,000—20 3 19—S

or disposal at a meeting)

No. C. 938

28.6.1919

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clauses x and xii of the Schedule)

Improvement of the Ayurvedic College in Mysore.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

C S Baird Anderson Jr

27th June 1919. Chief *Secretary to Government.*

Extraordinary Member of Council.

First Member of Council. seen.

21-121
4-7-19

Second Member of Council.

58
7-7-19

Third Member of Council.

GPB—1,000—28 8 11

1516

WD—A2089—GPB—500—1-5-18

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

C. 938

File No. of 191

31 Extract from the Proceedings of the Council in Jurisdiction

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government, Muzrai Department, under Rule 23 of the Subsidiary Rules of Council Business.

By Order,

C Balasundaram

Chief Secretary to Government.

When recommendations are complete and the opinion of the Council is recorded the file will be forwarded to the Secretary in the Department concerned for transmission if need be to the Financial Secretary under Standing Orders and for submission to the Dewan or Member in charge.

32 Forwarded with Compliments to the financial Secretary for favour of opinion

Ramaswami

Secy Muzrai

12-7-19

SECRETARIAT, BANGALORE. 11 JUL 1919

77

X 163 19 14/7

33 The proposals, as in the draft paper, have been only generally discussed by the Committee appointed by Government. It is now convenient for the Finance Department to note upon the proposals in a more concrete form, not known. The scheme of reorganization does not, however, benefit the Department to the extent of recurring expenditure [illegible] objects in view, ought to be [illegible]

2. The expenditure on "Establishment" [illegible] and in the 4 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20 has increased from Rs. 2,40,000 to Rs. 3,41,000 [illegible]

NOTE.—Cotn. Sheet.

Serial No.

60.5 per cent. There is an insistent demand for extension of medical relief and further expenditure under this head is as necessary as it is desirable. Until, however, some addition to our resources is made it will not be possible to find funds required for meeting all the demands on account of the extension of medical relief. In view of this position I would respectfully suggest that part of the cost of the proposed reorganization may be borne by District Boards. The resources of these Boards have been very substantially augmented by the transfer to them of Motor Spirit and Local Fund general and medical relief is one of the recognized objects for the application of funds at the disposal of Local Boards and is reasonable to require that the beneficiaries of the cost of these proposals, one of the chief objects of which is to provide Vaidyas for affording medical help in rural areas, I would suggest that two-thirds of the recurring annual cost of Rs.3,13,- may be borne equally by the District Boards and the General Revenues and that the remaining one-third of the remuneration and charges, i.e. the whole of the conveyance allowances, travelling charges on buildings may be incurred in the first instance as far as can be found from the Provincial Public Works Budgets. The annual contribution by each District Board will be about Rs.7, [illegible] leaving a very large portion of the recurring cost to be met from the resources of these Boards, [illegible].

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 522 of 191

Serial No.

charge can easily be borne by them.

3. I would also suggest that the whole scheme of expansion and reorganisation may be kept on a tentative basis for a period of 5 years. If the scheme succeeds there would be no difficulty in making it a permanent arrangement after that period.

Minute 15/7/19

Memorandum for information.

35 Submitted to the Member for perusal. I shall consult Dr. Kaviraj Nath Sen of Calcutta who is a well known Ayurvedic physician besides being a graduate in Arts and Medicine of the Calcutta University.

Member 16.7.19

36 The papers will have been submitted to H.E. for advice on the Council of Women Representative. 16/7

37 D.F.N. Submitted 17/7/19

Member 17/7/19

He is an M.A. L.M.S of the Calcutta University, Kaviraj, Vidyanidhi Kavi Bushan and Vaidyaratnamala title.

309 17.7.19

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

C. 938

Extract from the Proceedings of the 496th *Meeting of the Council of H*

Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 11th July 1910

13. Subject.-Clause xii of the Schedule.

Improvement of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

Opinion of the Council.

The proposals are generally approved, subject to the scheme being scrutinised by an expert in Ayurveda.

Sd. A.R.Banerji.

Offg. Dewan of Mysore.

"EXTRACT'

C S Balasundaram

Chief Secretary to Government.

WD 1148—GPB—1,000—23-12-18

R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 522 of 191 8

Serial No.

Put up D. S. N.
Lee
18.7.19

Subj
80
18.7.19

41 Subj to Dewan with a D. S. N.
Lee
18.7.19

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on JUL 18 1919
Reg. No. 512

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Final Note by the First Member of Council.

— —

Subject:—

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE AYURVEDIC COLLEGE IN MYSORE.

— —

42 *The question of placing the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine on a really satisfactory basis is one which has been often raised in the Representative Assembly; and the attitude of Government, judging by its answers, has been a sympathetic one. As a first step in the direction of improving these systems, Government sanctioned in their order of 23rd August 1918 a certain number of scholarships with a view to encourage the study of the indigenous systems on modern scientific lines.*

43 *2. At the same time Government observed that the Ayurvedic College at Mysore was capable of improvement in many respects, and that the establishment of a separate Ayurvedic dispensary with in-patient wards should be considered in connection with the re-organization of the College. In pursuance of this order and the direction conveyed in the Government Order of 27th July 1917, the Muzrai Superintendent has now submitted a comprehensive scheme for the reorganization of the College on up-to-date lines and the revision of the courses of studies therein, so as to ensure a sound training in the theory and practice of the system.*

Paper under Archival

44 *3. The scheme now put forward by the Muzrai Superintendent is well considered and exhaustive and the recommendations are on the whole suitable. He proposes to have two distinct courses of study, a higher one called the Acharya course for persons with sufficient knowledge of English and Sanskrit to study the text books in the original, and a lower one called the Vaidya*

course for persons who are prepared to study the subjects through the vernacular. A system of scholarships to serve as an encouragement to the students is also proposed. As a part of the scheme the establishment of a well found dispensary with in-patients' wards together with a herb garden, a museum, laboratory and a pharmacy, is also recommended. Curricula of studies approved by the College Committee as regards the Ayurvedic subjects and by the Senior Surgeon as regards modern scientific subjects, are also submitted, thus making the scheme a complete one.

4. The matter was considered in Council, and the proposals were generally approved, subject to the scheme being scrutinized by an expert in Ayurveda.

5. As it stands at present the whole scheme is expected to cost Rs. 38,564/- per annum as against an existing expenditure of Rs. 8,092/-. The papers were sent to the Financial Secretary for opinion; and though at the present stage of the discussion he finds it difficult to make a definite statement, he is of opinion that provision should be made for whatever reasonable expenditure is considered necessary to achieve the objects in view. He, however, considers that a substantial proportion of at least the recurring cost should be borne by the District Boards whose finances have been considerably improved recently.

6. A draft order generally sanctioning the scheme and prepared under my instructions is on the file; but at the present stage of the enquiry it seems to be sufficient to give administrative sanction to the scheme, and wait till the Muzrai Superintendent shall have submitted the proposals to the scrutiny of one or more experts with a view to improve them in details. He may also be permitted to visit if need be, some of the better type of institutions outside the State so as to pick up first hand

knowledge of requirements and also to collect information as regards the qualifications of the men who may be recruited for staffing the College and dispensary. He will then be in a position to submit for the orders of Government a final scheme complete in all details.

7. The connected papers are submitted for the gracious orders of His Highness.

M Chandrasekhara

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bangalore.
17th July 1919.

****

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the First Member of Council on the subject of the Re-organization of the Ayurvedic College in Mysore, for His Highness' gracious approval.

19
~~18~~th July 1919.

V. P. Madhava Rao

938

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Re-organization of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

164

Order.

~~KRM~~

22/7/19

hmz Leg

Mysore

23/7/19

G. R. S. III-2]

C. 938

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Mag File No. of 191 .

Serial No.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to the Members of Council for perusal of (*) His Highness' orders before / after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure).

CS Balasundaram 25/7/19

Chief Secretary to Govt.

Through the Secretary to Government,

.....Mazra'i.....Department.

24 25.7.19

694-26 25.7.19

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL

26.7.19

461 28.7.19

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL

30/7

445 26-7-19

TEMPORARY MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

27/7

NOTE.—Contn. sheet

WD 1573—GPB—500—4 3 19

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No.

SS May the draft order be issued? May the note and its three appendices be also printed as annexures thereto?

SL
30.7.19

SL A revised draft following the Council resolution and the members' final note is submitted for approval. Further work required in the present case will fall under the following heads

1) Submission of the scheme to the scrutiny of one or more Agricultural experts.
2) Complete elaboration of details as regards actual requirements for giving full effect to the scheme. This may involve personal visits to some of the well-found institutions in India
3) Choice of site, preparation of estimates for the construction of buildings.

I shall submit detailed proposals under these heads after the Govt. order is approved and issued

SL
31.7.19

3rd Member

31/1.8.19

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No.

5b A revised draft of the lines suggested is submitted for approval

3rd member) 7/8/19

1/35 7.8.19

5? Draft approved.

The Dist Supdt is requested to take necessary further action for the development of the scheme and submit final proposals as an Early date.

Progress made should be reported from quarterly for my information

9/8/19

5ô Issued 9/8/19

G. O. No. 579-20 & 13.8.19 to Manager Supdt & Comptr Hyd. Govt Govt Genl Sanction to the proposals of the Manager for the reorganisation of the Ayurvedic Theatres in the State & Calls for detailed proposals re buildings, Equipment &c

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Sub-
Sir, Orders are solicited in the matter,

1) Whether the order may be Printed

2) It may be published in the Gazette

3) Placed at the disposal of the Press

4) Translated.

Yours

Sub-
Reorganisation of the Ayurvedic Studies. Yes

Yes

Yes

Sub-
Secy
to
Govt

NB Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied or slips pasted on this form.

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent records]

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Agenda Code SL

Subject to the Govt

The Committee members have been pleased to call for fortnightly progress reports in the further work of the reorganisation of the Ayurvedic Studies.

The further work to be done consists of:—

1) Consultation with ~~one~~ two experts in ayurveda as regards details of syllabus, curriculum of studies &c

2) Proposals for the teaching of the Ayurvedic system of Medicine in conjunction with which a definite programme of hospitals ~~teaching~~ visit to such institutions in Ceylon has to be prepared for M.O.H.

3) Choice of site, preparation of estimate & provision of funds for building & initial Equipment

4) There are items which ~~in your~~ a great deal of time and labour ~~and the~~ collaboration of

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small [illegible] the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

and under the Conditions of the

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

fortnightly progress report.
Some time will have to be given for elaboration of the proposals called for
63 The 3rd member's clerk reminded the Secretary of the progress report due this fortnight — Hence this
[redacted]

84
26.8-09

64 For favour of perusal.
The order is dated 13th August
& shall look into the points contained in it and take necessary action without avoidable delay. The receipt of printed copies of the G.R. is also necessary for the purpose —

3rd member

NB Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

26/8/09

479
26-8-09

65 Seen.

Assistant
Kindly watch progress in this —
1.9.09

1.9.09

30/8/09

66 Noted
Have printed copies of the proposals been sent? 2/9/09

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Jur File No. 5-22 of 1918.

Serial No.

6

The printed copies have not yet been received from the Press. The proof which was received yesterday is being revised and will be passed for final print on Monday the 22nd inst.

RA
20/9/18

AMT
20/9/18

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

S III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.	File No.	of 191 .

Serial No.	

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

1513

D 9

Mew

522-18

RC-1434 dt. 4.3.19

incls one file

NOTE. 1.

SUBJECT: Reorganization of the Ayurvedic College in Mysore and improvement of the instruction and training imparted therein.

The improvement of the Ayurvedic system of medicine has been under the consideration of Government for some time past in one or other of its aspects. In Order No.545-50/Med.71-15-11 dated 27th July 1917, Government passed orders on the recommendations of a committee appointed to consider the problem of rural medical relief, to the effect that a central institution at Bangalore may be started to train rural medical practitioners and Ayurvedic Vidvans and though their proposal to start a combined institution was not accepted, the recommendation to revise the existing course of studies in the Ayurvedic College was agreed to and a detailed syllabus was directed to be drawn up. In their order No.3946-49/Med.40-17-3 dated 23rd

August 1918 Government sanctioned four scholarships a year to encourage the combined study of the Eastern and Western schools of Medicine as a first step towards the improvement of the indigenous systems and proposals were called for on other allied matters such as the establishment of an Ayurvedic Dispensary with in-patient wards in connection with the reorganization of the College, the inauguration of a research bureau for a comparative study of Eastern and Western systems etc.

2. Of these the most important matter calling for immediate attention is the reorganization of the College. In his epoch-making Note of the 23rd July 1917 His Highness the Extraordinary Member was pleased to remark that 'the College in regard to its staff and in other directions seems to be not quite efficient and to be capable of much improvement.' That is so and many causes contributed to the situation. At its inception in 1908 the College had at its head an Ayurvedic physician of eminence, but his

services were lost by death soon after. Mr. S. Venkoba Rao, B.A. a medical man trained in Western medicine and possessing the qualifications of an apothecary, succeeded him but the loss to the College on its Ayurvedic side has not been made good.

3. The first point to be settled in connection with this question is the standard of instruction which should be aimed at. At present neither its quality nor its standard is quite in keeping with the status of the institution as an Ayurvedic College and the students are further handicapped in various directions particularly as regards practical demonstration and clinical training. It would be an advantage to have two courses of study one higher, for persons with sufficient knowledge of Sanskrit and English to study the text books in the original and the other lower, intended for students unable to grapple with the subjects taught, except through the vernacular. The standard of qualification expected of the former will be comparatively hi

so that the College alumni may find a ready recognition for sound training in other seats of Ayurvedic learning. Students of this class will naturally be few and encouragement will have to be given by a liberal system of scholarships and a more or less assured opening in life. In the vernacular course also, sound instruction and training will be strived at, but the standard of proficiency will be distinctly lower and the principal aim will be the wide spread of the knowledge and practice of Ayurveda and the rapid multiplication of fairly competent practitioners to serve the rural population more or less as members of the village organization. This course will be open to all students who possess a minimum standard of vernacular education and professional Vaidyas who aspire to a wider knowledge of the healing art. In this section free instruction will be imparted, but ordinarily no stipends will be provided. As far as possible the text books prescribed will be Kannada versions or compilations supplemented by lectures

on specific topics.

4. A syllabus (Appendix III) based on a close and comparative study of the courses of studies in vogue in other important institutions in India was drawn up by me in the first instance and considered in detail by the College Committee and their opinions are herewith submitted. They are on the whole in agreement with the syllabus and it may be approved. I wish only to add as an explanation that scientific subjects such as Physiology, Anatomy and Hygiene will be taught by means of English text books or vernacular versions of the same, while Materia Medica, Medicine and Midwifery according to the Western system will be dropped. The studies will be spread over the whole course and therein the recommendation of the Committee alluded to in Government Order of 27th July 1917 has been departed from as it is no longer under contemplation to establish a combined institution for rural medical and Ayurvedic practitioners. As regards the subjects dropped they will be

Hcq 9

A detailed Syllabus for the studies in Anatomy, Physiology Sanitation and Hygiene has since been received from the Senior Surgeon and is also put up as annexure to appendix III. (7 1 2)

replaced by indigenous text books so as to avoid undesirable mixture of systems in the treatment of diseases. Chemistry and Botany as scientific subjects are not proposed to be taught but they will naturally come in as part of the study of mineral drugs and medicinal plants, and their employment in the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia.

5. As an adjunct to the College an Ayurvedic Hospital and dispensary run on improved lines with a provision for a dozen beds for in-patients is proposed to be established. On this point His Highness the Extraordinary Member says as follows in the Note referred to above:--

> " To obtain a satisfactory proof of the efficiency of the medicines used and the treatment given by the Ayurvedic Pandits and Unani Hakims and to make known to the public any useful drugs possessed by them, provision be made immediately for about a dozen in-patients in one or two important Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and one or two good Pandits and Hakims in the State or from outside be persuaded to be in charge of them and conduct them on the Western methods of recording the nature of the disease, the treatment given and the results obtained in each case."

6. A dissection room, a museum, a laboratory and a herb garden are necessary parts of the College equipment. I would suggest in addition the establishment of a central pharmacy where standard medicines according to well-known Ayurvedic prescriptions may be prepared and distributed throughout the State. This would not only give the students a much needed practical training, but will make standard preparations available for the Vaidyas throughout the State who have neither the skill nor the convenience at the disposal of a central institution. I understand that a similar institution was started recently in Travancore and its preparations have already jumped into popularity. In course of time the Pharmacy and herb garden combined may be worked if not at a profit but ~~kex~~ at least on a self-supporting basis.

7. A well found library is of course a sine que non, but I would also suggest a liberal provision for the collection of old manuscripts,

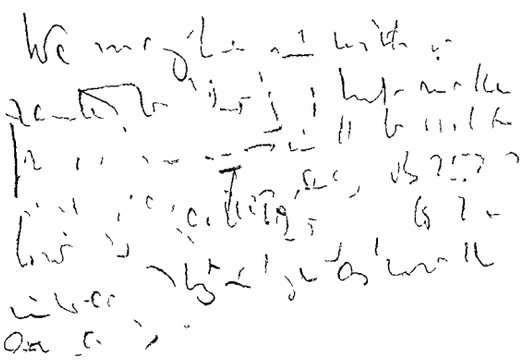
their collation and publication when really valuable and even stray specifics otherwise known as Siddaushadas of which remarkable instances are constantly brought to notice should be collected for purposes of examination. The Ayurveda lays stress and perhaps rightly so on differing methods of collection, purification and preparation of the same drugs to suit differing conditions of patients and ailments and there is a large literature on the methods and practices awaiting examination. It remains only to make mention here of the accommodation required which will be at once satisfactory and convenient for present needs and sufficient for future expansion. I shall deal with these matters serially in the subsequent paragraphs.

8. It has been found difficult to arrive at any satisfactory estimate of the initial and recurring expenditure that will be found necessary if a complete Ayurvedic institution on the lines chalked out above is to be instituted. No satisfactory data for the purpose

are available to me as, so far as I know, there are no institutions complete in all respects which may be taken for comparison. In this connection it may be stated that an estimate seems to have been prepared at the instance of the Maharaja of Rewa, a well-known lover of the Ayurvedic Science, which was published in the Hindi Journal "Sudhanidhi" in its issue of October 1916. It left out some departments now contemplated and still it provided for a recurring expenditure of Rs.25,000/-. An extract of the same is submitted for purposes of comparison. This question was also considered in the Dasara Representative Assembly Committee appointed last year for the study of 'medical relief to rural population.' The Committee were of opinion that an initial expenditure for buildings of Rs.50,000/- and a recurring expenditure of Rs.23,000/- a year under dispensary, college and scholarships may well be incurred for a combined Ayurvedic and Unani institution.

9. COLLEGE. An initial expenditure of

Rs.50,000 for buildings and equipment is laid down as a rough estimate, but the actual cost will depend upon the nature of the structure to be brought into existence and the extent of the accommodation provided. If the building is to be put off for the present and work started in some available building rented or otherwise, an initial outlay of Rs.3,000/- will be necessary to provide the requisite furniture etc.



10. Under recurring expenditure, the main item is the staff to be entertained. A Principal combining in himself a knowledge of the Western and Ayurvedic systems of medicine will be a desirable acquisition and if one with such qualification cannot be had, an Ayurvedic practitioner of eminence should be brought in for the place. The pay will of course have to be fixed by negotiation, but a pay of Rs.400-50/2-500 is tentatively provided. Under him there will be a lecturer in Western scientific subjects who will ordinarily possess a degree qualification on a pay of Rs.200-20-300 and a

Chief Pandit on Rs.150-10-200 who will be a practitioner of eminence in the profession and who will also be in charge of the Hospital. In addition there will be two senior Pandits on Rs.100/- who will ordinarily take the students of the higher course and two junior Pandits on Rs.75/- who will take students of the lower course. A demonstrator ordinarily of the Sub Assistant's grade will help in dissections and in the teaching of Western science to the students of the vernacular course and a demonstrator of the Pandit class will help in the laboratory work. The other appointments do not call for any special remark being the ordinary clerical and menial staff required to run an institution of the kind. A lump sum provision of Rs.100/- a month for laboratory and demonstration charges is made and it is believed that it is no more than what will be absolutely necessary. The total recurring expenditure will under the scheme work out at Rs.1,572-10-8 a month or Rs.18,872/- a year.

11. Before leaving this part of the subject

I wish to say a word or two as regards the recruitment of qualified men for the various posts. From such enquiries as I have been able to make, it seems that there are only two localities in India where the practice of Ayurveda is still a living tradition, viz. Bengal and Travancore and it is noteworthy that there is a marked difference in the methods of treatment adopted at these two places. In Bengal prominence is given to Tantrik works on Rasavada and mineral drugs are largely used while in Travancore special emphasis is laid on Ashtanga Hridaya and vegetable drugs are preferred. These seem to be the two extremes to which approaches are made in varying degrees at other centres. I would suggest a representative of both these schools in the senior ranks of the college staff, at least for some years to come until our men have learnt the lessons these have to impart. It is to Bengal we will have to look, if we decide to appoint to the Principalship a man of superior qualifications combining in himself high proficiency in Ayurveda with a

diploma in Western medicine. The contract may be for a term of years until we have a local medical graduate who is also trained in Ayurveda according to the new scheme of scholarships recently sanctioned by Government. The chief Pandit may well be from Travancore. The remaining places will afford ample scope for local talent though I would suggest one of the places being reserved for a Pandit from the Telugu country and another for a Pandit from the Tamil country. These suggestions are made with a view to concentrate for some time to come at one place representative members of the various local schools, so as to make possible exchange of views and ideas and collection of stray information scattered in the vernacular literature of the place. Please see list of books in Telugu and Tamil appended to Government of Madras Order of 19th November 1917.

12. HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY. An initial expenditure of Rs.20,000/- for building and equipment is provided and an initial expenditure

of Rs.2,400/- for equipment alone if any existing building is made available for the purpose. Under recurring expenditure a resident Ayurvedic physician on Rs.100/- is provided, the Chief Pandit of the College being the officer in charge. In addition another Pandit has to be appointed for charge of the out-patient dispensary and he will also give some relief to the resident Pandit in looking after the wards. The other provisions do not call for any special remark. The total cost will be Rs.644/- a month or Rs.7,528/- a year. The medicine charges are advisedly placed low as a herb garden is to be run in connection with the College.

13. LIBRARY AND MUSEUM. A Librarian on Rs.35/- and two attenders on Rs.15/- each under him are provided, one for the library and the other for the Museum section and a lump sum provision of Rs.500/- for the purchase of books, charts, models and specimens is made together with another sum of Rs.500/- for the collection, collation and preparation of manuscripts for

the press. The initial expenditure is estimated at Rs.2,500/-.

14. HERB GARDEN. The laboratory assistant will be in charge of the garden but he will be assisted by a Mestri on Rs.20/- and 4 gardeners at Rs.10/- each with a contingent allotment of Rs.200/- a year. An initial expenditure of about Rs.3,000/- will be required to properly enclose and prepare 5 acres of suitable land which is the extent proposed to be taken up in the first instance. It is expected that the garden which will supply the ingredients for Pharmacy and also sell herbs to the public at a reasonable price will in course of time be self-supporting.

15. PHARMACY. Though this is not strictly connected with the College scheme it is introduced here, as such an institution if started in the interests of the improvement of Ayurvedic practice, is best run in connection with the College. Most of the work which will be done

in the Pharmacy will otherwise have to be undertaken in the College laboratory on a smaller scale for demonstration purposes. The Pharmacy will undertake to prepare only standard medicines for distribution to the public or to medical practitioners and will also serve as an estimate the collection and distribution of genuine medical material. Of magnitude for such a concern dependatial expenditure but even on a small scaling expenditure of of Rs.1,200/- and be necessary. already Rs.250/- appea an institution has recently pointed ou public appreciation in ted with college at Trivan- been cutting from the Dewan's address to the Sri Mulam Assembly a few days ago

16. The last item to be taken up for consideration is the number and value of scholarships and stipends that are to be provided. I have already touched upon the reasons why I consider it sufficient to confine the scholarships

Statement showing the details of initial and recurring charges as per proposed scheme under the several heads.

A. AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

(1) I n i t i a l.

For building and equipment. Rs.50,000.

In case the building is not to be constructed immediately and work is to be started in a temporary building rented or otherwise, the under-mentioned equipment will be necessary:--

	Rs.	A.	P.
40 Folding benches at Rs.25/- each.	1,000	0	0
15 chairs.at Rs.7-8-0 each.	112	8	0
12 tables at Rs.40/- each. - -	480	0	0
2 Almirahs at Rs.60/-. - -	120	0	0
8 Boards at Rs.25/-. - -	200	0	0
1 Labaratory Table. - - -	125	0	0
2 Do. (ordinary) at Rs.70/-.	140	0	0
Labaratory equipment. - - -	500	0	0
Stationery. - - - -	25	0	0
Unforeseen contingency. - - -	297	8	0
Total.	3,000	0	0

N. B. The list is tentative and is subject to alteration on an actual study of requirements.

(2) Recurring.

1 Principal (conversant with Western and Ayurvedic systems) on Rs.400-20-500.	466	10	8
1 English Doctor on Rs.200-20-300.	266	10	8
1 Senior Pandit. on Rs.150-10-200. -	183	5	4
2 Senior Pandits at Rs.100 each. -	200	0	0
2 Junior Pandits, on Rs.70 each. -	140	0	0
2 Demonstrators on Rs.50 each. -	100	0	0
1 Clerk. - - - - -	35	0	0
1 Peon. - - - - -	10	0	0
3 Peons on Rs.9/- each. - -	27	0	0
1 Scavenger. - - - -	8	0	0
1 Sweeper. - - - - -	8	0	0
1 Waterman. - - - - -	8	0	0
Contingencies. - - - -	20	0	0
Laboratory charges. - - - -	100	0	0
Total. -	1,572	10	8 per mensem or
RS.	18,872	0	0 per annum.

B HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

(1) Initial.

For building and equipment. Rs.20,000.

If the Hospital is to be started in any existing building the following equipment will be necessary.

For 12 beds.

12 Iron cots at Rs.35/- per cot.	Rs. 420	0 0
Auxiliaries for 12 cots at Rs.35 per cot.	Rs. 420	0 0

(Pillow with covers. Rs. 3 0 0
Blanket. - Rs. 7 0 0
Mattress. - Rs. 5 0 0
2 Bed-sheets. - Rs. 4 0 0
Dining plate. - Rs. 2 0 0
Drinking vessel. - Rs. 1 0 0
Small table. - Rs. 4 0 0
Spittoon. - Rs. 1 0 0
Small bureau. - Rs. 5 0 0
Water jug. - Rs. 3 0 0
Rs. 35 0 0)

3 Bed pans @ Rs.5/- each. -	15	0 0
3 Thermometers, @ Rs.5/- each. -	15	0 0
3 Urine vases @ Rs.2/- each. -	6	0 0
3 Enemas at Rs.6/-. - -	18	0 0
2 Small mortars and pertles. -	4	0 0
1 Washing basin with stand. -	25	0 0
2 Buckets at Rs.2-8-0. -	5	0 0
1 Big kettle (Hande) for hot water.	40	0 0
2 Coal stoves. - -	4	0 0
2 Tattes at Rs.1-8-0. -	3	0 0
1 Table. - -	40	0 0
1 Bench. - -	15	0 0
1 Almirah. - -	60	0 0
Stationery. - -	20	0 0
Contingency. - -	15	0 0

Kitchen utensils.

2 Coal stoves at Rs.2/-. -	4	0 0
2 water vessel at Rs.25/-. -	50	0 0

1 Copper water pot.	-	-	Rs.	10	0 0
2 Thalis. at Rs.4.	-	-		8	0 0
2 Lotas. at Rs.2.	-	-		4	0 0
2 Parata plates at Rs.10.		-		20	0 0
4 spoons at Re.0-4-0.	-	-		1	0 0
2 Ladles at Re.0-8-0.	-	-		1	0 0
2 Catchers (tongs) at Re.0-8-0.		-		1	0 0
2 Small do, at Re.0-4-0.		-		0	8 0
2 Seives at Re.0-8-0.	-	-		1	0 0
2 Planks for rolling Roti.		-		1	8 0
2 Rollers. at Re.0-4-0.	-	-		0	8 0
2 Tappales at Rs.5/- each.		-		10	0 0
2 Ganjis at Rs.3-8-0.	-	-		7	0 0
2 Banalis at Rs.2-8-0.	-	-		5	0 0
2 Tavas at Re.0-12-0.	-	-		1	8 0
Total.		-		1,250	0 0

Out-door patients.

4 Benches, at Rs.12-8-0 each.		-		50	0 0
2 Tables at Rs.40/- each.		-		80	0 0
5 Chairs at Rs.7-8-0.	-	-		37	8 0
1 Compounding Table.	-	-		125	0 0
2 Almirahs at Rs.60 each.	-	-		120	0 0
2 Racks, at Rs.30 each.	-	-		60	0 0
2 Small country mortars Rs.3-8-0.		-		7	0 0
1 Glass do.		-		3	8 0
2 Round do.		-		7	0 0
6 Compounding knives. at Rs.1-8-0.		-		9	0 0
6 Measure glasses.	-	-		6	0 0
1 Eye dropper.	-	-		1	0 0
2 Glass syringes at Rs.1-8-0.		-		3	0 0
2 Brass do Rs.5/-.		-		10	0 0

2 Spirit lamps at Re.1. - -	Rs.	2	0 0
1 Irrigator Deauchi. - -		25	0 0
1 Urine extracting appliance. -		25	0 0
1 Minor surgical case. - -		60	0 0
Stethescope. - - -		15	0 0
Speculum. - - -		60	0 0
Bottles etc. - - -		150	0 0
Stationery. - - -		20	0 0
Sundries. - - -		20	0 0
2 Big balances at Rs.7-8-0. -		15	0 0
1 washing basin with stand. -		25	0 0
1 kettle (Hande) - -		30	0 0
Total.	Rs.	2,215	0 0
Lump sum provision for other unforeseen items. - -		185	0 0
	Rs.	2,400	0 0

(b) R e c u r r i n g.

1 Pandit (Resident) - -		100	0 0
1 Pandit (Out-patient dispensary) -		70	0 0
2 Compounders at Rs.20 each. -		40	0 0
2 Ward boys at Rs.15 each. -		30	0 0
2 Waterman at Rs.8 each. -		16	0 0
2 Nurses at Rs.20 each. -		40	0 0
2 Cooks at Rs.12 each. - -		24	0 0
1 Sweeper. - -		8	0 0
1 Scavanger. -		8	0 0
1 Clerk. - -		30	0 0
2 Peons at Rs.9 each. - -		18	0 0
Contingencies. - -		20	0 0
Medicine charges. - -		120	0 0
Ration charges. - -		120	0 0
Total (per mensem)		644	0 0
or (per annum)	RS.	7,728	0 0

C. LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

(1) Initial.

LIBRARY.

For purchase of books. - -	Rs.	500	0 0
2 Chairs at Rs.7-8-0 each. -		15	0 0
1 Table at Rs.50. - -		50	0 0
3 Benches at Rs.12-8-0. - -		37	8 0
3 Almirahs at Rs.60/- each. -		180	0 0

MUSEUM.

For purchase of sample herbs. -		250	0 0
Do. physiological models.		500	0 0
Do. drugs and minerals.		200	0 0
Do. apparatus and instruments.		250	0 0
Do. charts. - -		200	0 0
Do. Almirahs and show cases.		250	0 0
Sundries. - -		67	8 0
Total. -	Rs.	2,500	0 0

(2) Recurring.

1 Librarian and Caretaker of Museum.		35	0 0
2 Attenders at Rs.15/- each.		30	0 0
Total.	Rs.	65	0 0 per mensem
or	Rs.	780	0 0 per annum.
Lump sum provision for the purchase of books, charts, models and specimens.		500	0 0
For collection, collation and copying of rare works. -		500	0 0
Total. -		1,780	0 0

D. HERB-GARDEN.

(1) Initial.

25 Earthen pots. - -	4	0	0
10 Zinc buckets at Rs.3-8-0 each. -	35	0	0
5 sicles at Rs.1-8-0. - -	7	8	0
8 Hand hoes at Re.1/- each. -	8	0	0
3 Crow-bars at Rs.2-8-0 each. -	7	8	0
16 Basket at Re.0-4-0 each. -	4	0	0
3 Sheers at Rs.4-8-0 each. -	13	8	0
3 Brass pots at Rs.3-8-0. -	10	8	0
8 Spades at Rs.1-8-0. - -	12	0	0
8 Pick axes at Rs.2-8-0. -	20	0	0
12 iron pots. - -	30	0	0
50 cart loads of manure. - -	75	0	0
50 cart loads of red soil. -	50	0	0
Digging pits at 2 annas each for 400 pits.	50	0	0
Zinc labels with sticks for 400 plants.	50	0	0
Miscellaneous. - -	23	0	0
Total. -	400	0	0
Fencing the land etc. - -	2,600	0	0
	Rs.3,000	0	0

(2) Recurring.

1 Mestri.	20	0	0
2 gardeners at Rs.10/- each.	40	0	0
Total. -	Rs. 60 per mensem	0	0
	Rs. 720 or	0	0
Contingency. -	200	0	0
Total. -	Rs. 920	0	0

E. PHARMACY.

(1) Initial.

4 Big mortars at Rs.50 each.	-	200	0	0
4 small " Rs.10 "	-	40	0	0
1 Iron "		20	0	0
1 Porcelain.	- -	15ϕ	0ϕ	0ϕ
1 Wooden.mortar.	- -	12	0	0
4 Seives at Rs.1-4-0 each.	-	5	0	0
1 Juice extractor.	- -	25	0	0
1 Percolator.	- -	60	0	0
2 Iron Kettles at Rs.7-8-0 each.	-	15	0	0
4 Tappales at Rs.35/- each.	-	140	0	0
2 Ladles at Rs.1-8-0 each.	-	3	0	0
2 Wooden ladles at Re.1.	- -	2	0	0
4 Funnels at Rs.3/-.	- -	12	0	0
2 Buckets at Rs.3/-.	- -	6	0	0
2 Stone slabs at Rs.3/- each.	-	6	0	0
1 Stone grinder ~~&~~.	- -	5	0	0
2 Iron catchers at Rs.1-8-0 each.	-	3	0	0
2 Sharp knives at Rs.1-8-0 each.	-	3	0	0
2 Blunt " "	-	3	0	0
1 Nut cracker.	- -	7	8	0
1 Gandasa.	- -	1	8	0
1 Small nut cracker.	- -	4	0	0
Bottles, Jars, etc.	-	250	0	0
200 small tins at Re.1	-	200	0	0
5 wooden casks at Rs.12	-	60	0	0
Mudpots.	- -	5	0	0
Measure glasses.	- -	25	0	0
1 Big balance with weights.	-	20	0	0
1 Small "	- -	10	0	0
1 scale (big)	- -	15	0	

1 Small scale.	-	-	8 0 0
1 metallic winnow.	-	-	5 0 0
Unforeseen contingency.		-	14 0 0
	Total.	-	1,200 0 0

(2) Recurring.

1 Superintendent.	-	-	Rs. 50 0 0
1 Foreman.	-	-	30 0 0
1 Store-keeper.	-	-	20 0 0
1 Writer.	-	-	25 0 0
3 servants at Rs.10 each.		-	30 0 0
For purchase of ingredients.		-	75 0 0
Contingency.	-	-	20 0 0
	Total.	-	Rs. 250 0 0 per mensem or Rs.3000 0 0

F. SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.

For 8 students in each year's class or for 40 students.

1st year's class at Rs.10 each.		-	80 0 0
2nd " Rs.10 "		-	80 0 0
3rd " Rs.12 "		-	96 0 0
4th " Rs.12 "		-	96 0 0
5th " Rs.15 "			120 0 0
For stipends to deserving students of the lower course.	-	-	50 0 0
	Total.	-	Rs. 522 0 0 per mensem or Rs.6,264 0 0

A B S T R A C T.

		Recurring.			Initial.		
A. Ayurvedic College.	-	18,872	0	0	3,000	0	0
Scholarships and stipends.	-	6,264	0	0			
B. Hospital and Dispensary.	-	7,728	0	0	2,400	0	0
C. Library and Museum.	-	1,780	0	0	2,500	0	0
D. Herb garden.	-	920	0	0	3,000	0	0
E. Pharmacy.	-	3,000	0	0	1,200	0	0
Total.	-	Rs.38,564	0	0	Rs.12,100	0	0

Muzrai Superintendent.

MEMORANDUM.

Two systems of teaching Ayurveda are in vogue in the Colleges of India. One is the system of confining the teaching to certain standard text-books with practical instructions by experienced professors. The other is the system of delivering courses of graduated lectures according to a prescribed syllabus of subjects helped by references to standard text-books on each topic with practical laboratory, dispensary and clinical work.

The former is after the model of teaching ancient scriptural texts in a reverent and semi-religious spirit and is the one followed in the Colleges at Madras and Mysore. The latter is the one originally contemplated for an All-India Ayurveda Vidyapitha by Mr. Gananatha Sen of Bengal and subsequently adopted in the Colleges of Northern India and Travancore with modifications of sorts to meet local needs and conditions. It is this system that is in vogue in modern scientific and medical institutions in the West. Each system has its own advantage but if an advance in knowledge is the desideratum, a comparative study of the extant treatises on a subject seems to be essential. The other method tends to crystallisation, a result which is fatal to a vital science like medicine.

The present draft is based upon the

Vidyapita and Travancore syllabus with slight alterations to suit local needs. Recent available information on the subject has been incorporated as far as possible. The instruction is proposed to be conveyed to two grades of students, a higher or Vidvan course and a lower or Vaidya course.

Muzrai Superintendent.

REVISED SYLLABUS OF STUDY FOR THE AYURVEDIC COLLEGE AT MYSORE.

RULES.

1. In examinations importance should be attached only to subjects of study, but not to books other than Charaka Samhita, Susruta Samhita and the Ashtanga Hridaya of Vagbhata.

2. The study of the portions pointed out in text-books is intended to help students to obtain a fair knowledge of the subjects prescribed. But the instruction should be supplemented by a comparative study of other recognised text-books, and in this study ~~of~~ The teachers should help by means of notes and lectures.

3. The syllabus prescribed is intended to cover course of 5 years and the periods include the time be spent in practical work.

4. As a rule the Western subjects such as Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, etc. though included in the detailed syllabus, will be taught by means of suitable text-books in English, but the students will b required to have a comparative knowledge of the Ayurvedic teaching on the subjects, and the points of difference between the two systems.

5. Outside students who have attained proficiency in medical science without undergoing training in

the Mysore College may be allowed to appear for any of the examinations on obtaining special permission from the authorities concerned, but they shall not be entitled to the College certificate without proof of a satisfactory practical training for two years under a recognised practitioner or of having practiced the art for a period of 5 years.

6. Examinations will be held both in theory and practice and shall consist partly of written papers and viva voce questions with examination of patients and diagnosis of diseases and practical preparation of medicines.

Curriculum of studies for the

HIGHER COURSE.

I. Sarira Sastram. (Physiology Anatomy and Histology).

II. Dravyaguna Sastram. (Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics). The properties and uses of materials, together with the technology (Paribhasha thereof)

III. Rasa Sastram. (Indian Chemistry or the Science of metals and minerals). Purification, medicinal preparation and uses of metals minerals.

IV. Swasthavrittam. (Hygiene and Sanitary Sci
Includes Eugenics, Vaccination, Inoc
tion, Disinfection etc.).

V. Rogavignanam. (Pathology, Symptomology
and Bacteriology). *Diagnosis of* all
kinds of diseases, their Aetiology and
Symptomology.

VI. Kayachikitsa. (Medicine). Knowledge of
medicines such as Rasayanas (Alterati
and Vajikarana (Aphrodisiacs) and tre
ment of all kinds of diseases, Endemi
and Epidemic, pertaining to women,
children etc.

VII. Salyatantra and Salakya. (Surgery). Prac
work with clinical training and hospi
practice. Knowledge of diseases of
organs of the head and of women and t
treatment. Knowledge of surgical in
ments and appliances.

VIII. Prasutitantra. *(Midwifery and Gynaecology*
Knowledge of obstatrics and Gynaecolo
appliances.

IX. Kaumara Bhritya. (Paediatrics). Knowled
of diseases peculiar to just-born bab
their treatment and the nursing of
children.

X. Manasaroga. (Mental Diseases). Their know
and treatment.

XI. Agadatantra. (Toxicology) Varieties of poi
and treatment of their effects.

XII. Vyavaharayurveda. (Medical Jurisprudence) Knowledge requisite for the purposes of evidence in medico-legal cases.

XIII. Pasvayurveda. (Veterinary Science) Diseases of animals and their treatment.

XIV. Ayurveda-Itihasa. (History of Ayurveda, its development and vicissitudes.)

SYLLABUS FOR THE HIGHER COURSE.

I. Sarira Sastram. (Anatomy, and Physiology and Histology.) Knowledge obtained from practical study and dissection;--

(a) Origin of the body, - Its constituent Parts, Their functions, - Description of each with its limbs.

The nature of pure and impure Sukra (Semen and Artava, (menstrual fluid), - The uses of the knowledge of Sarira.

The technical terms (Paribhasha) of Sarira.

(b) Description of bones (Asthi), - Their uses, materials, varieties, number, location. Reconciliation between the ancient schools and the modern and a general knowledge of the modern teachings

(c) Description of joints (Sandhi) materials composing them, different kinds, functions, the substratum of Sleshma, Kala, ligaments binding the joints. - General knowledge of joints.

(d) Muscles (Pesi). - Their nature, different kinds, functions. -- Nature of Kandara (Tendons), structure of muscles, their situation, a general knowledge of their functions.

(e) Circulation, (Rakta Samvahana). Heart (Hridaya). - Its position, nature, structure, functions, - nerves and vessels connected therewith.-

Vein (Sira), - Artery (Dhamani), - General descriptio of Rasayanis (Lymphatics), nature of Sonita (blood) Lasika (Lymph) and the Lymphatic glands.

(f) Respiratory organ, Nostrils, Vocal chords (Swarayantra), Cheek, Neck, Wind-pipe (Kloma), Lungs (Phusphusa), - their general description, pleural envelop (Phusphusa Chhada), Tissues (Kala), other peculiarities in the cavity of the chest. The use of Respiration, its Process.

(g) Digestion. Cavity of the mouth, Tongue, Salivary glands, Teeth, Lips (Dantaveshtana), Palate (Adhijihva) Uvula (Upajihva), Epiglotis (Kakalakam), Oesophagus or Deglutive passage (Annamarga), Stomach (Amasaya), Smaller Intestines (Kshudrantrani), - Upper part of the smaller intestines (Grahani), Larger Intestines (Brihadantrani), Rectum (Unduka), Membranous covering of the Intestines (Antradhara-mahakala), Glands at the root of the Intestines (Antr mulastha Granthayah), Lever (Yakrit), Gall-bladder (Pitta Kosa), Pancreas (Agnyasaya), Spleen (Pliha),-- Their position, form, structure, functions etc. Knowledge of the process of digestion.

(h) Genito-Urinary Organs. -- Kidneys (Vrikka), urinary duct (Mutrasrotasi-Gavinyau), bladder (Mutra-saya), secretion of urine (Mutrapraseka) Genital organ (Sisna), semenal glands (Purusha Granthi) semenal duct (Sukra Srotasi), testicles (Sukradharau), Scrotum (Phalakosau), Testis (Bijakosau), semenal vesicles (Bijasrotasi), Uterus (Garbhasaya) Vegina (Apatyapatha).-- Knowledge of position, form, structure etc. of these.

(i) Brain and Nervous system: (Samastishka-nadi-Vijnana). -- Cerebram or brain (Mastishka) membranous covering (Averanya Kala), Cerebellam or Lesser Brain (Anumastikam), Spinal column (Sushumna-Kanda), Spinal chord (Sushumna-Nadi) and other peculiarities of its structure and contents.

Structure and classification of nerves (Nadiswarupa Bhedah), Functional peculiarities (Kriya-vaiseshya), position of Ida (afferent) and Pingala (efferent), herve gangleons (Nadigranthis), herve centres (Nadichakras).

(j) Senses (Indriyas); -- Netra (eye), Netraguha (eye-socket), Netragolaka (eye-ball) Drishti Nadi (Retina), Netrapesya (muscles of the eye) Asrugranthi (Lachrymal gland) Asrumarga (Lachrymal passage).

Ghranendriya (organ of smell).- Ghrana-marga (passage of smell), Ghrana Nadi (olefactory nerves).

Srotrendriya (prgan of hearing), Srutimarga (passage of hearing), Srutipataha (Tympanum), Sruti-sambuka (ear-labyrenth), Srutinadi (auditory nerves) Karnapali (ear canal), - function, position, form and structure of these. Descrimination of stimulus, - knowledge and response or reaction.

(k) Marmasthana Vijnanam. Knowledge of vital parts mentioned in medical science.

BOOKS:-- Portions concerned from the Saririas of Charaka, Susruta, and Vaghbhata and Agnipurana Part I, Adhyaya 370.

Modern English Text-books that may be prescribed.

II. Dravyaguna Sastra. (Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics.)

(a) The terms Dravya, Guna, Rasa, Virya, Vipaka and Prabhava and their significance.

The meaning of the properties of materia such as Mredu, Tikshana etc.

Descriptions of Rasa, Virya and Vipaka and their methods and qualities.

(b) Their classification into groups (Vargas) of water, milk, curd, ghee, oil, honey, sugar-cane, wine, Awned grain (Sukadhanya), Legumenous grains (Samidhanya), flesh, vegetables, flowers, fruits, roots, salts, cooked food (Kritanna), edibles (Ahara Yogi)

Books to be referred: Charaka, Sutra Sthana, Chapters 4, 25, 26 and 27.

Susruta, Sutra Sthana, Chapters 37, 38, 40 41, 42, 45 and 46.

Do. Chikitsa, " 30.

Ashtanga Hridaya, - Sutra. Chapters 5, 9, 10 15.

Dhanvantari and Raja Nighantus with Guna-

pathas.

Satasloki.

Anupana Chandrika.

(c) Knowledge of the description, property and use of well-known drugs, their names and well-known synonyms as much as possible.

Their classification into Audbhida ~~(xxxxx~~ ~~xxxxx~~ (vegetable), Jantava (animal born) and Parthiv (mineral)

Some of the well-known vegetables are:--

Tripala, Trimada, Chaturjata, Shadushana Dasamula, Trinapanchamula, Amlavarga, Astavarga Patola, Parpataka, Tulasi class, Nirgundi, Keta Brahmi, Mandukaparni, Ishuraka, Havusha, Goraksha-mundi, Indravaruni, Madanaphala, Kosataki, Pancha Valkalam, Ksharastakam, Vasa, Bharangi, Lavanga, Yamani, Satapushpa (2 kinds) Kushtha, Sringi, Tambula, Kustamburu, Tala, Sati, Salisapatra, Jiraka (2 kinds), Devadaru, Duralabha, Punarnava, Bala (4 kinds), Asvagandh Vidari, Vriddhadaruka, Bhallataka, Trivrit, Eranda, Danti, Aragvadha, Jayapala, Daruharidra Nimba, Guduchi, Agaru, Kunkuma, Chandana (2 kinds), Jatamamsi, Palandu, Rasona, Katphala, Karpura, Usira, Hingu, Asoka, Sariva, Saptapurn Salasa, Ahiphena, Ganja, Bhanga atsanabhi (and others of the Sringi Visha class), Visha-mushti, Dhustura, Gunjaphala and others taught by the teachers.

Animal matter:-

Kasturi, Gorochana, Puti (cevet) Pittas (5 kinds), Mrigasringam, Ambaram, Mukta, Pravala, Sankha, Sukti etc.

BOOKS;-

Bhavaprakasa Nighantu Part.

Nighantu Siromani,

Satasloki,

Any other standard work.

M i n e r a l s:--

Rasa, Maharasa, Sadharana Rasa, Loha, Upaloha, Ratna, Uparatna etc. Phenasma (Sankha Pashana), Abraka, Silajatu, Mriddara Sringaka, Savvira and other Anjanas.

BOOKS:-

Rasaranta-Samuchchaya.

Ayurveda-Prakasa.

Rasaratnakara.

Rasahridaya.

Brihat-Rasaraja Sundara.

Rasa Manjari.

Any other standard work that may be prescribed.

(d) Paribhasha (Terminology and Technology):--

Magadhamana, Kalingamana and other tables of measures in currency in the countries of the examinees.

The measures of materials when dry and when wet or green.

11.

The five kinds of Kashayas and their preparation.

The parts of materials to be taken for use, th time of taking.

The purification of Vishas and Upavishas.

The method of preserving Dravyas.

The method of boiling in milk (Kshirapaka).

Use of Yavagu (Ganji) etc.

The method of preparing Ghrita, Taila, Asava, Arishta, Lehya, Modaka etc.

BOOKS:--

Bhava Prakasa.	Paribhasha.
Sarngadhariya.	Do.
Paribhashapradipa.	
Gangadhari.	
Bheshajakalpa	
Any other.	

III. Rasa-sastra (Science of metal and minerals).

(a) Purification of Rasa (mercury), extraction of Rasa from Hingula, - 18 ways of purifying Rasa.

Purification of Gandhaka (sulpher), sevenfold calcining (Jarana) of Rasa by means of Gandhaka, - method of calcining Gandhaka.

Purification of Krishnabhasma or Kajjali (colyrium), Rasaparpati, Rasasindhura (oxide of merc

technics mentioned in Rasa Sastras.

The use of well-known Rasas found effective in fevers and other diseases.

Preparation of Rasa compounds with medicinal properties and their uses.

BOOKS:--

Rasaràtna Samuchchaya.

Rasendra Chintamani.

Ayurvedaprakasa.

Rasahridayatantra.

Rasaratnakara.

Vaidya Chintamani.

Vasavarajiya

Any other.

(b) Preparation and use of Siddhaushadas (specifics prescribed in authoritative works and compilations such as Yogaratnakara, Brihadyoga Tarangini, Vaidyasara-Sangraha, Brinda Madhava, Bheshajyaratnavali etc.

IV. Svasthavrittam (Hygiene and Sanitary Science):--

(a) Dinacharya (conduct during day time), Ratri-charya (conduct during night), Ritucharya (conduct during seasons), Desacharya (conduct according to localities), Aharavidhi (dietetics) Vegavidharanam (suppression of feces, urine and other excretions), Sadvritti (hygeinic conduct), Sisupalana Vidhi (rearing of children), Clothing, etc.

Paniyajalavichara (regarding drinking water):-- Jaladushana-hetavah (causes of water pollution), - Tatpratishedha (their remedy), - Jalasodhana (purification of water).

Vasasthanavichara (regarding habitation).

Vayusancharaprayojanadi (uses of ventilation, etc.)

Malamutradinandurikaranam (disposal of excreta.)

Disposal of the dead.

Janapada-dhvamsakaranani (causes leading to the destruction of cities), - Sankramika-rogah (infectious diseases), - Sankramanaprakara (method of infection), - Sankramanapratishedhopayah (means of preventing infectio

Ashara-sayana-brahmacharyadi-vidhayah (rules for dient, bed and abstenance etc.), - Sarirasamskara (personal Hygiene).

(b) Disinfection, Vaccination, and Inoculation, - Their purpose, method and means. Precautions to be take and conduct of subjects.

(c) Vital statistics.

BOOKS:--

Charaka	- Sutra	-	5,6,7,8,9.
Susruta.	- *Do.*	-	*6,20,46.*
"	- Uttara.	-	64.
"	- Chikitsa.		24.
"	- Kalpa.	-	1.
Vagbhata	- Sutra.	-	1,2,3,4,6,7,8.

Manvadi Dharma Sastras, or

One of the undermentioned works:--

Dirghayu Sutra by Krishnacharya.
Svastyatattva (Bengali) by Dr. Hiranath Ghosh.
Hygiene and Sanitary Science by R.C.Roy.
or any others that may be prescribed.

V. Rogavijnanam (Pathology, Symptomology and Bacteriology):--

(a) Detailed knowledge of Vata and other humours of the body in their natural state (Prakrita) and in agreement with the body (Sarira-samanvaya as well as their affected states (Vaikrita) and delecterious course, - Knowledge of the Sutras relating to their cause (Hetu-Sutrani) and Sutras pertaining to their symptoms (Linga-Sutrani).

Knowledge of the nature of derangements inside the body and examination of a disease as to whether it is independent or an effect of another known to medical science.

Dushyavijnana (knowledge of morbind anatomy), - Vyadhivijnana (knowledge of the nature and origin of disease), - Nidanapanchaka (five methods of Diagnosis), - Rogapariksha (Diagnosis of disease,) - Parikshopaya (the means of examination).

Rules for the examination of Mala, Mutra, Nadi, Jihva, Netra, Hridaya, Phusphusa. and other organs

(b) Common diseases:--

Different kinds of fever (Jvara), Vishamajvara (remitent fever), Sannipatajvara (Complicate and delerious fever) including fevers in plague and such

others, Atisara (virulent dyscentry), Agnimandya (Dispepsia), Ajirna (Indigestion), Amlapitta (Acidity), Vishuchi (Cholera), Krimiroga (Worms in the stomach), Sula (Cholic acute pains), Udavarta (Diseases due to suppression of natural urgings), Yakritroga (Lever complaints) Hikka (hiccough), Rajayakshma (consumption) Raktapitta (Haemophelia).

Chhardi (vomiting), Daha (Burning sensation), Srishna (Thirst), Arochaka (Anorexia), Murchcha (Fainting), Apasmara (Epilepsy), Sannyasa (Coma), Vatavyadhi (Diseases of the nervous system), Vatarakta (Acute gout), Kushtani (Different kinds of Leprasy and skin diseases), Unmada (Lunacy), Panatyaya (Alchoholism Amavata (Rheumatism), Urustambha (Paraplegia), Hridroga (Diseases of the heart), Vrikkaroga (Diseases of the kidneys), Sotha (Dropsy, Mutrakrichchra (Strangu Mutraghata (Suppression of urine, Puyameha (Gonorrhaea) Slipada (Elephentiases) Galaganda (Goitre), Gandamala (Scrofula), etc.

Medoroga (Fatty degeneration of the tissues), Masurika (Smallpox), Visarpa (Erysipelas), Visphota (Eruptions), Sitapitta (Urticaria), etc.

Upadamsa (Chancre), Firangaroga (Syphilis), Kshudraroga (Troublesome miscellaneous diseases), etc.

(c) Classification of Diseases into Sadhya (possible) and Asadhya (impossible to cure), - Means for the mitigation of suffering in latter cases.

(d) Knowledge of Arishta (Bad Prognosis).

(e) Diseases of Women (Striroga):--

Rajodosha (menstrual disorder), Pradara (Menorrhagia), Yonivyapad (Diseases of the womb), Anavrishti (Dismenorrhaea), Garbhasrava (Abortion), etc.

(f) Jivanutattvajnana (Knowledge of the Bacteriolog

BOOKS:--

Charaka	-	Sutra	- 11,12,17,18,19,20 24,28.
Do.	-	Nidana.	- Whole.
Do.	-	Indriya.	- Do.
Do.	-	Chikitsa.	1 to 20, 22,24, 27 to 29.
Susruta.	-	Sutra.	- 6,14,15,21,24, 29to 33, 35.
Do.	-	Nidana.	Whole.
Do.	-	Uttara.	35, 39 to 59,66.
Vagbhata.	-	Sutra.	11 to 14.
Do.	-	Sarira.	5, 6.
Do.	-	Nidana.	Whole.
Do.	-	Uttara.	31, 33.

Teachers' Notes and Practical work.

VI. Kayachikitsa (Medicine).

Knowledge of Treatment such as :--

Sneha (Fats), Sweda (Sweating Vamana (Emitic), Virechana (Purgetive), Niruha (Enema), Anuvasana (Syringe), Uttaravasti (Urethral and veginal irrigation), Langhana (Fasting), Brihmana (Nourishing), Mutrana (Urination), Sirovirecha (Brain purgetive), Netra Virecha (Eye-purgetive), etc.

A good knowledge of diagnosis of bodily diseases and of the examination of heart, lungs, and other internal organs of the body.

Special knowledge of diseases pertaining to the organs of the head (Uttamanga), such as eye, ear, nose and throat diseases.

Treatment of all diseases mentioned above and others Epidemic and Endemic, - Practical work in Hospital. - Special knowledge of the uses of Rasaya and Vajikarana Medicines and of Anupanas.

Knowledge of the use of Antidotes to poisons and diagnosis and treatment of the effects of several kinds of poisons.

Diagnosis and treatment of troublesome Epidemic diseases such as Plague, Kalahazar (Krishnajvara) etc.

BOOKS:--

Charaka	Sutra	1 to 3, 9 to 16, 22, 23, 29, 30.
Do.	Chikitsa.	1 to 20, 22, 24, 27 to 29.
Do.	Kalpa.	Whole.
Do.	Siddhi.	Do.
Susruta.	Sutra.	43, 44.
Do.	Chikitsa.	1 to 12, 14 to 22. 4,5,7,9 to 14,19,20, 23, 26 to 40.
Do.	Uttara.	26, 29, 40 to 59.
Vagbhata.	Sutra.	16 to 24.
Do.	Chikitsa.	1 to 12, 14 to 22.
Do.	Kalpa.	Whole.
Do.	Uttara.	32, 34, 40.

Sangraha (Bengali)

Anupana Chandrika.

Important works on Rasatantra and Agadatantr

Compendiums and Compilations current in one' part of the country.

Teachers Notes.

Dispensary and Hospital Practice.

VII. Salyatantra with Salakya (Surgery):--

General knowledge of wounds, - Knowledge of fres wounds with fractures and their treatment - Rules fo applying ointments and putting bandages.

Surgical operations of Arbuda (Tumours), Vidradhi (Abscess), Vriddhi (Fleshy-growths), Opthalmic operati

Knowledge of surgical instruments, knives, etc, their uses, shapes suited to the purposes intended to serve - Invention of new ones to meet newly arising purposes.

Sterilization - Asepsis of surgical aparatus, instruments, cotton, bandages (Vahnibashpadi-Sodhana)

Agropaharana (First Aid) - Vranitopasana (servin the wounded).

Knowledge of the eight kinds of surgical operatio in regard to their respective places (Sthalas).

Salyoddharanam (Extraction of foreign matter fro bodily wounds) - Jalukavacharanam (Application of leeches for removing diseased blood and extra blood) - Agnikarma (Cauterisation) - Ksharakarma (Washing with saline solutions or burning with caustic)

(Venesection) - Sonitamokshanam (Blood-letting) - Kshataja Visarpa (Blood poisoning and its origin).

Descrimination of diseases into those fit for surgical operation and those unfit.

Testing surgical instruments and the method of preserving them.

Knowledge of Anaesthetics and the modern methods of producing unconsciousness in patients.

Practical knowledge in all subjects specified.

BOOKS:--

Charaka	-	Sutra	- 6, 7.
Do.	-	Chikitsa	- 21, 25, 26.
Susruta.	-	Sutra.	- 1 to 19, 22, 25, 25 to 28, 34, 36, 39.
Do.	-	Sarira.	- 5, 6, 7.
Do.	-	Chikitsa.	- 1 to 3, 6, 8, 17 to 18, 22, 25.
Vagbhata.	-	Sutra.	- 25 to 30.
Do.	-	Sarira.	3, 4.
Do.	-	Chikitsa.	13 to 18.
Do.	-	Uttara.	8 to 30.

Teachers' Notes and Practical work.

VIII. Prasutitantra (Midwifery and Gynaecology):--

Conduct of pregnant women - Rules for causing the birth of a male child (Pumsavana) - Symptoms of Pregnancy (Garbha-lakshana) - Abnormal delivery (Mudha-garbha) - Means of securing easy delivery - Treatment of child-birth.

Examining whether an Embryo is living or dead - Treatment of abortion - Septicaemia (Sutika-sannipata) - Evils of the non-falling of Apara (Placenta).

Conduct of women under confinement - Diseases common to women in confinement - Their treatment - Diseases of the womb - Diseases consequent on improper treatment during child birth - Their treatment.

BOOKS:--

Portions concerned in Charaka, Susruta and Vaghbhata.

Teachers' Notes.

Practical work.

IX. Kaumara Bhritya (Nursing children).

Nursing children from the time of their birth - Examination of mother's milk - Purification and Promotion of mother's milk - Substitutes for mother's milk.

Knowledge of diseases pertaining to children and their remedies.

BOOKS:--

As before and Jyotsnika Sara Sangraha, Narayaniya, Lakshanamrita, Balatantra and any other.

X. Manasarogadhikara (Mental Diseases).

Knowledge of the Science of mental diseases - The

principles of observation mentioned in Ayurveda - The utility of concentration of mind and other forms of self-control.

Knowledge of the different forms of mental affections and diseases such as Insanity, Melancholia, Hysteria, and of affections from extraneous causes such as evil spirits, evil, influences etc. - Rules for their treatment.

BOOKS:--

Charaka	Sutra	8, 11
Do.	Vimana.	8.
Do.	Sarira.	1 to 5.
Susruta.	Sarira.	1

Any other book that may be recommended and Notes by teachers.

XI. Agadatantra. (Taxicology).

Knowledge of the three kinds of poisons (Trividha-visha).

Treatment of snake-bites, bites by rabid dogs, and other animals, scorpion stings, and other insect poisons such as Alarka, Luta etc.

Treatment of opium poisoning, poisons of Bhanga, Ganja, Dhustura, Vatsanabha, Vishamushti, Phenasma (Sankha-pashana), Talaka, Manassila and such others.

Knowledge of non-poisonous drugs which become poisonous in pharmaceutical combinations.

Symptoms of the effects of several poisons on the living human body.

Properties of Antidotes to Poisons.

BOOKS:--

Charaka.	Chikitsa.	23.
Susruta.	Kalpa.	Whole.
Vagbhata.	Uttara.	35 to 38.

Khagendra Manidarpana (Kanarese work)

Other treatises on poisons that may be recommended.

XII. Vyavaharayurveda (Medical Jurisprudence):--

Elementary knowledge of all such subjects useful for evidence in medico-legal cases..

General knowledge of post-mortem examination in cases of sudden deaths and suspicous deaths and determination of the causes of death.

Determination of age, identity of the living, identity of the dead, sexual characteristics of the skeleton.

BOOKS:--

Kautilya Arthasastra, Chapter IV, Katakasodhanam.

Any work that may be prescribed.

Special instructions from teachers and practical work.

XIII. Pasvayurveda (Veterinary Science):--

Knowledge of diseases common to animals (Epidemic and Endemic) - Their treatment.

BOOKS:--

Pasvayurveda by Sahadeva.

Hastyayurveda by Palkapya.

Asvayurveda.

Others that may be prescribed by teachers.

Teachers' Notes.

XIV. Ayurveda Itihasa (History of Ayurveda, its development and vicissitudes).

Portions in Charaka and other standard works bearing on the subject.

Knowledge of the origin, growth and development of Ayurveda with reference to further advancement of the same under modern conditions.

BOOKS:--

A short History of Aryan Medical Science by the Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

History of Hindu Chemistry by P.C.Roy.

Ayurveda and Chemistry (Bengali).

The Hindu system of Medicine by T.A.Wise.

Medicine of Ancient India.

History of Medical Education.

Notes by teachers and from historical portions in Sanskrit Text-books.

History of Eastern medical Science (Urudu) by Gulam Gilani.

CURRICULUM FOR THE LOWER COURSE.

I. Sarirasastram (Physiology and Anatomy).

II. Dravyagunasastram (Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics.)

III. Rasasastra (Indian Science of Metals and Minerals and their medicinal uses).

IV. Swasthavrittam. (Hygiene and Sanitary Science, including Disinfection, Vaccination and Inoculation).

V. Rogavijnana. (Pathology, Symptomology and Bacteriology).

VI. Kayachikitsa (Medicine).

VII. Salyatantra and Salakya. (Practical surgery and knowledge of surgical instruments and their uses).

VIII. Prasutitantra (Obstatrics and Paediatrics).

IX. Agadatantra (Taxicology with special reference to knowledge requisite for evidence in Medico-legal cases).

X. Pasvayurveda (Veterinary Science)

Note:- Elementary knowledge in all the above subjects, with as much of practical work and dospital and dispensary training as is possible is required. As much of the syllabus of Higher Course on the above subjects as is suitable for teaching in vernacular should be followed.

Annexure to Appendix III

Syllabus in Anatomy, for the students of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

I. The bony system. General description of the bones in the human body. The skull; its component bones and important foramina; the occipital bone, temporal bone, parietal bone, frontal bone, the maxillae; the mandible, Supraorbital foramen; optic foramen; foramen rotundum; foramen ovale; foramen lacerum, foramen magnum.

The vertebral column; general characteristics of the bodies of the vertebra; cervical vertebrae; thoracic vertebrae; Lumbar vertebrae; the sacrum; the coccyx.
The thorasis cavity. The ribs; the sturnum.
The upper extremities; the scapulla; clavicle; humerus; radius ulna; the smaller bones of the hand and their oossification.
The lower extremities; the femur; tibia; fibula; patulla; the smaller bones of the foot; the hip bone; pelvis.

II. General description of the articulations or joints; their classification and the different movements due to joints of different kinds.

III. The muscular system. General description of the muscles. Muscles of the head, the neck; of the trunk; of the extremities (upper and lower); the diaphragm.

IV. The vascular system. General outline of circulation of blood. the arteries, capillaries; veins. The heart; its structure; its chambers; valves and their action. Cardiac cycle.
The aorta and its branches; carotid, subsclavian, axilla, brachial, radial and ulnar arteries.
The thoracic aorta and its branches; pericardial, bronchial, aesophagal. The abdominal aorta and its branches; coeliac; Superior and inferior mesenteric; renal; suprarenal; haemorrhidal. The illaic arteries. Arteries of the lower extremities- femoral, popletial, tibial,
The superior and inferior vena cava and their different tributaries corresponding to the different arteries.
The lymphatic vessels in different parts and lymphetic glands.

V. The nervous system. General description of the nervous system. Structure of the peripheral nerves and ganglia. The brain; its different lobes. The madulla oblongata. The spinal cord and its branches; phrenic, median, ulnar, radial, dorsal, lumbar, femoral, obturator; sciatic and its branches;
The sympathetic nervous system.

Respiratory apparatus.

VI. The visceral system. The larynx; trachea; bronchi; pleura; the lungs. Digestive apparatus-the mouth; palate, salivary glands; teeth; tongue; palatine tonsils; pharynx. aesophagus; the peritonium; the stomach; the lever; the pancreas; the intestines; the rectum; the anus. Ductless glands-the spleen, the thyroid glands.

VII. The urogenttal system. Urinary organs; kidneys; ureter; bladder; urethra (male & female). Genital organs-male-, testes, spermatic cord; ductus deferens; seminal vescicles; Genital organs - female - ovaries; uterine tubes; uterus; vagina; external organs. mammae.

VIII. Surface anatomy and surface markings.

Syllabus in Physiology for students of the

Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

I. Histology. A cell, animal and vegetable. The tissues.
   (a) Epithelium - squamous, stratified, columnae, transitional, ciliated.
   (b) Connective tissue - white fibrous, yellow elastic, adipose, retiform.
   (c) Cartilage -hyaline, white fibrous, yellow elastic.
   (d) Bone - compact tissue, cancellous tissue, marrow.
   (e) Muscle - stratified, nonstratified, cardiac.

II. Physiology proper.
   1. The blood. Its composition, properties, physical, chemical and physiological; Coagulation of blood.
   2. Circulatory system. The heart, the arteries, capillaries and veins; sounds of the heart; pulse, sygmograph; innervation of the heart. The lymphatic system.
   3. The respiratory system - The lungs and air passages; the mechanism of respiration; purifications of blood in the lungs; composition of inspired and expired air. Effect of respiration on circulation. Dyspnoea; asphyxia. coughing, sneezing.
   4. Ductless glands - Thyrodi; Suprarenal; Thymus; carotid; coccygeal; parathyroid.
   5. The digestive system. Food and its classification. Chemical changes of food, in the mouth, stomach, in bile, pancreatic juice. Action of bacteria on food in the intestines Description and functions of salivary glands, stomach, intestines, pancreas, lever. Absorption and assimilation of food. Mechanical processes - mastication, deglutition; movements of the stomach and intestines; the spleen.
   6. Urinary system. The kidneys; structure, and functions. Secretion of urine, its composition; micturition. Uraemia. The skin. its structure, uses. perspiration.
   7. Nervous system. Nerve cells; nerves; nerve centres; reflex action. Functions of the brain, spinal cord. Sympathetic nerves
   8. Sensory organs. The larynx, productions of voice; speech. Tough. sensation of temperature; Taste; smell.
      The eye. protection and movements of eyeball; general structure formation of images on the retina; accommodation; short and long sight. action of iris; visual sensation.
      The ear and the sense of hearing; external, middle and internal ear. the cochlea; sound and its transmission in the ear.

Syllabus in Sanitation and Hygiene for the students of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

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1. Water. Composition; physical properties; quantity required; sources; town and village water supply; diseases caused by use of impure water; purification of water; examination of water.

2. Air. Composition; physical properties; impurities in air; diseases produced by impure air; effects of respiration and artificial lighting; amount of fresh air necessary; principle of ventilation of dwellings; practical examination of air and estimation of impurities.

3. Food. Its need; constituents; principles of proportion of different constituents in diet; quantity required; food materials; animal food; leguminous grains or pulses; cereals; oils and fats starches and sugars; vegetables and fruits; beverages, rations and dietaries; cooking of food; concentrated and preserved foods; inspection of adulteration of foods.

4. Soils. Healthy and unhealthy soils; influence of soil on climate and health; relation of soil to disease; improvement of unhealthy soils.

5. Climate. Flements of meteriology; meteriological instruments.

6. Houses and buildings. The house; house planning; streets; town-planning; housing of the poorer classes; location of schools, markets, slaughter-houses; cattle sheds.

7. Excretal and other refuse. Principles underlying their collection removal and disposal.

8. Personal hygiene. Habit; custom; cleanliness; clothing; exercise; temperance; mental hygiene; marriage; maternity; the four ages of man; vitality and logevity.

9. Disposal of the dead; offensive trades; essential principles in their control.

10. Parasites. Vegetable and animal; Protozoa; Metazoa; Trematodes; Cestodes; Nematodes; Ticks.

11. Insects and disease. Flies, Fleas; Lice, Bugs: Ants; Cockroaches.

12. Bacteria. Elementary knowledge.

13. Infection. Incubation; history of disease; susceptibility and immunity; endemics and epidemics; prevention of communicable diseases; inhibiting microbic growths inside and outside the human body; inoculation; isolation; quarantine; compulsory notification.

14. Disinfection. Natural disinfectants; physical, chemical and practical disinfectants.

15. Special diseases and their prevention. Malaria; cholera; small-pox; plague; enteric fever; dysentery; diarrhoea; infantile diarrhoea; measles and chickenpox; tuberculosis; syphilis; leprosy, rabies, etc.,

*16. Vital statistics; their need; ratios; means; arrangement of statistics population, census; registration of births & deaths; Birth deaths; special death rates; infantile mortality; sickness; duration of life; life tables;

17. Sanitary law in Mysore; its application to concrete facts.

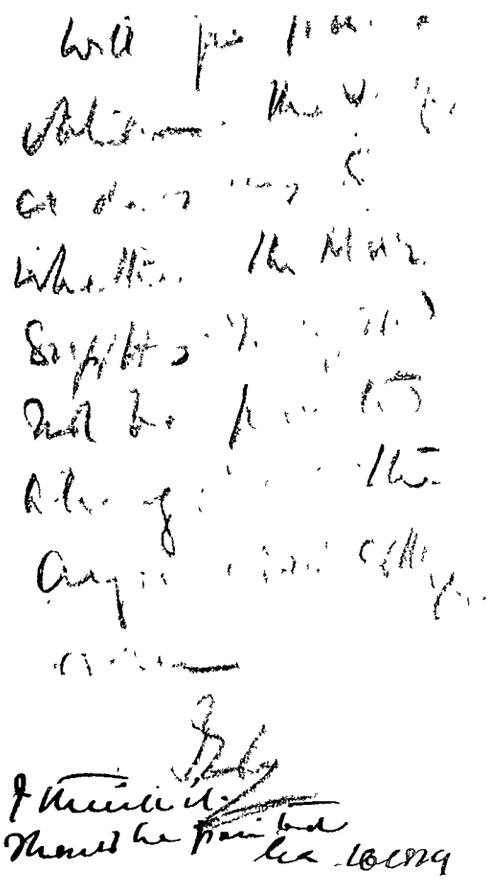
Letter No. C.C.474/Encls.3. dated 17th February 1919 from the Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

With reference to your letter No.6324-Med., dated 10th May 1918, I enclose draft of the syllabus in each of the marginally noted subjects to be studied in the first and second year by the students of the Ayurvedic College in accordance with the C.O.No.545-50-Med.71-15-11. of 27th July 1918. As regards Materia Medica, I am not sure if English Materia Medica will be of any practical benefit to students of the indigenous systems of medicine. Syllabus in Indian Materia Medica will have to be prepared by the Professor in that Subject, to be appointed in the Ayurvedic College in order that the distinctive individuality of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems may be undisturbed. Text books on the several subjects, in the vernaculars in which the teaching in the Ayurvedic College is carried on will have to be prepared or details of lectures prepared by the Professors concerned.

Anatomy,
Physiology,
Sanitation &
Hygiene.

As regards the admission of students of the Ayurvedic College in the local medical school, I beg to state that the general educational qualifications fixed for admission to the Ayurvedic College being so low as the Lower Secondary Standard, these students will not have the capacity to understand and follow the teaching in the Medical School, which is of a much higher standard requiring at least the Matriculation or School Final qualification Admission of students not possessing the School Final qualification is also not allowed by the rules sanctioned by the Government in connection with the establishment of the Medical School. (Vide G. No.6858-62-Med.31-16-7, dated 28th April 1917.

"COPY"



PROCEEDINGS OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA

OF MYSORE.

READ:--

Government Proceedings No.1-42 dated 6th October 1908 sanctioning the establishment of an Ayurvedic College in Mysore.

2. Government Proceedings No.3540/Muz. 306-13-2 dated 26th June 1914 sanctioning a revised curriculum of studies in the Ayurvedic College at Mysore.

3. Government Proceedings No.545-50/ Med.71-15-11 dated 27th July 1917 directing that the curriculum of studies in the Ayurvedic College at Mysore be revised.

4. Government Proceedings No.G.3946-49/Med.40-17-3 dated 23rd August 1918 sanctioning certain scholarships for the combined study of the European and the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and directing the Muzrai Superintendent to submit a detailed scheme for the reorganization of the College and the establishment of an Ayurvedic dispensary.

5. Report of the Special Committee appointed by the Representative Assembly in 1917 to consider the problem of medical relief to the rural population.

6. Subjects Nos.98. 99 and 101 of the Dasara Representative Assembly for the year 1918 taken up for disqussion in the April Session of 1919 and the reply of Government to the same.

7. Note No.R.C.1434 dated 4th March 1919 from the Muzrai Superintendent submitting a scheme for the reorganization of the Ayurvedic College and the establishme of an Ayurvedic dispensary, a Pharmacy, a Library and Museum and a herb garden attached thereto.

519-20

ORDER THEREON: NO.

dt 13th August 1919

The improvement of the Ayurvedic College in Mysore has been under the consideration of Government for some time pa and the Muzrai Superintendent was directe in August 1918 to submit a comprehensive scheme for its reorganization. He has accordingly submitted a scheme for the reorganization of the College on up-to-date lines and for the revision of the courses studies, so as to ensure a sound training in the theory and practice of the system of Ayurvedic medicine.

2. The scheme which is expected to c a proper Rs.38,564/- per annum against ~~all existing~~ expenditure of Rs. 8,092/- provi for two distinct courses of study -a higher one called the Acharya course, fo persons with a sufficient knowledge of

Sanskrit and English to be able to study the text books in the original and a lower one called the Vaidya course, for students unable to grapple with the subjects taught except through the vernacular. Provision is made for a system of scholarships to serve as an encouragement to the students as also for the establishment of a well founded dispensary with in-patients' wards together with a herb garden, a museum, a laboratory and a pharmacy is also recommended. A curriculum of studies approved by the College Committee as regards Ayurvedic subjects and by the Senior Surgeon as regards modern scientific subjects is also submitted. The scheme as submitted by the Muzrai Superintendent is well considered and exhaustive and the recommendations made by him are on the whole suitable. The Government are accordingly pleased to generally approve of it; but before according their final sanction to it, they desire to have the proposals scrutinized by one or more recognized experts in Ayurveda with a view to improve them in detail. The Muzrai Superintendent is requested to take early action in the matter.

3. It is observed that the proposals of the Muzrai Superintendent do not include any provision for the teaching of Unani system of medicine.

He is requested to submit his proposals in this respect for the consideration of Government when passing orders on the scheme. If the Muzrai Superintendent desires to visit some of the better type of institutions outside the State, so as to obtain first hand knowledge of requirements and to interview any experts with a view to collect information as regards the eligibility of candidates for recruitment to the staff, Government will be glad to arrange for his deputation for the purpose on receipt of a definite programme of work from him.

4. The Muzrai Superintendent recommends the provision of a lump sum of Rs.70,000/- for construction of buildings for the location of the College and its adjuncts and another sum of Rs.12,100/- for initial equipment. Administrative sanction is accorded to these proposals subject to further elaboration of choice of sites, preparation of estimates and the provision of funds.

5. The question of assuring a certain number of appointments to the successful students of the Acharya course every year will be separately dealt with after consultation with the various District Boards and other local bodies, some of whom are now maintaining indigenous

dispensaries.

Secretary to Government,

Muzrai Department.

To

The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.

" Comptroller to Government.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

R e a d:--

Government Proceedings No.1-42 dated 6th October 1908, sanctioning the establishment of an Ayurvedic College in Mysore.

(2) Government Proceedings No.3540/Muz.336-13-2 dated 26th June 1914, sanctioning a revised curriculum of studies in the Ayurvedic College at Mysore.

(3) Government Proceedings No.545-50/Med.71-15-11 dated 25th July 1917, directing that the curriculum of studies in the Ayurvedic College at Mysore be revised.

(4) Government Proceedings No.C.3943-49/Med.40-17-3 dated 23rd August 1918, sanctioning certain scholarships for the combined study of the European and the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and directing the Muzrai Superintendent to submit a detailed scheme for the reorganization of the College and the establishment of an Ayurvedic dispensary.

(5) Report of the Special Committee appointed by the Representative Assembly in 1917, to consider the problem of medical relief to the rural population.

(6) Subjects Nos.98, 99 and 101 of the Mysore Representative Assembly for the year 1918, taken up for discussion in the April Session of 1919, and the reply of Government to the same.

(7) Note No.M.C.1464 dated 4th March 1919, from the Muzrai Superintendent submitting a scheme for the reorganization of the Ayurvedic College and the establishment of an Ayurvedic dispensary, a Pharmacy, a Library and Museum and a herb garden attached thereto.

× To be printed as an Annexure

Order No. 519-20/Muz 522-18

The improvements of the Ayurvedic College in Mysore has been under the consideration of Government for some time past; and the Muzrai Superintendent was directed in August 1918, to submit a comprehensive scheme for its reorganization. He has accordingly submitted a scheme for the reorganization of the College on up-to-date lines and for the revision of the courses of studies, so as to ensure a sound training in the theory and practice of the system of Ayurvedic Medicine.

2. The scheme which is expected to cost Rs.38,564/- per annum against a present expenditure of Rs.8,092/- provides for two distinct courses of study a higher one called the Acharya course, for persons with a sufficient knowledge of Sanskrit and English to be able to study the text books in the original and a lower one called the Vaidya course, for students unable to grapple with the subjects taught, except through the vernacular. Provision is made for a system of scholarships to serve as an encouragement to the students as also for the establishment of a well found dispensary with in-patients' wards together with a herb garden, a museum, a laboratory and a pharmacy is also recommended. A curriculum of studies approved by the College Committee as regards Ayurvedic subjects and by the Senior Surgeon as regards modern scientific subjects is also submitted. The scheme as submitted by the Muzrai Superintendent is well considered and exhaustive and the recommendations made by him areon the whole suitable. The Government are accordingly pleased to generally approve of it; but before according their final sanction to it, they desire to have the proposals scrutinized by one or more recognized experts in Ayurveda with a view to improve them in detail. The Muzrai Superintendent is requested to take early action in the matter.

3. It is observed that the proposals of the Muzrai Superintendent do not include any provision for the teaching of Unani or any other system of Medicine. He is requested to submit his proposals in this respect for the consideration of Government when passing

orders on the scheme If the Kuzrai Superintendent desires to visit some of the better type of institutions outside the State so as to obtain first hand knowledge of requirements - and to interview any experts with a view to collect information as regards the eligibility of candidates for recruitment to the staff, Government will be glad to arrange for his deputation for the purpose on receipt of a definite programme of work from him.

4. The Kuzrai Superintendent recommends the provision of a lump sum of Rs.70,000/- for construction of buildings -- for the location of the College and its adjuncts and another sum of Rs.12,100/- for initial equipment. Administrative sanction is accorded to the proposals subject to further -- elaboration of choice of sites, preparation of estimates and the provision of funds.

5. The question of assuring a certain number of appointments to the successful students of the Acharya course every -- year will be separately dealt with after consultation with the various District Boards and other local bodies, some of whom -- are now maintaining indigenous dispensaries.

Press Copy

Secretary to Government,
Kuzrai Department.

To

The Kuzrai Superintendent in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.

KRR-5.

Ayurvedic Science, which was published in the Hindi Journal "Sudhanidhi" in its issue of October 1916 It left out some departments now contemplated and still it provided for a recurring expenditure of Rs. 25,000. An extract of the same is submitted for purposes of comparison. This question was also considered in the Dasara Representative Assembly Committee appointed last year for the study of 'medical relief to rural population.' The Committee were of opinion that an initial expenditure for buildings of Rs. 50,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 23,000 a year under dispensary, college and scholarships may well be incurred for a combined Ayurvedic and Unani institution.

9. *College.* An initial expenditure of Rs. 50,000 for buildings and equipment is laid down as a rough estimate, but the actual cost will depend upon the nature of the structure to be brought into existence and the extent of the accommodation provided. If the building is to be put off for the present and work started in some available building rented or otherwise, an initial outlay of Rs. 3,000 will be necessary to provide the requisite furniture, etc.

10. Under recurring expenditure, the main item is the staff to be entertained. A Principal combining in himself a knowledge of the Western and Ayurvedic systems of medicine will be a desirable acquisition and if one with such qualification cannot be had, an Ayurvedic practitioner of eminence should be brought in for the place. The pay will of course have to be fixed by negotiation, but a pay of Rs. 400—$\frac{50}{2}$—500 is tentatively provided. Under him there will be a lecturer in Western scientific subjects who will ordinarily possess a degree qualification on a pay of Rs. 200—20—300 and a Chief Pandit on Rs. 150—10—200 who will be a practitioner of eminence in the profession and who will also be in charge of the Hospital. In addition, there will be two senior Pandits on Rs. 100 who will ordinarily take the students of the higher course and two junior Pandits on Rs. 70 who will take students of the lower course. A demonstrator ordinarily of the Sub-Assistant's grade will help in dissections and in the teaching of Western science to the students of the vernacular course and a demostrator of the Pandit class will help in the laboratory work. The other appointments do not call for any special remark, being the ordinary clerical and menial staff required to run an institution of the kind. A lump sum provision of Rs. 100 a month for laboratory and demonstration charges is made and it is believed that it is no more than what will be absolutely necessary. The total recurring expenditure will under the scheme work out at Rs. 1,572-10-8 a month or Rs. 18,872 a year.

11. Before leaving this part of the subject, I wish to say a word or two as regards the recruitment of qualified men for the various posts. From such enquiries as I have been able to make, it seems that there are only two localities in India where the practice of Ayurveda is still a living tradition, *viz.*, Bengal and Travancore and it is noteworthy that there is a marked difference in the methods of treatment adopted at these two places In Bengal, prominence is given to Tantrik works on Rasavada and minerald rugs are largely used, while in Travancore special emphasis is laid on Ashtanga Hridaya and vegetable drugs are preferred. These seem to be the two extremes to which approaches are made in varying degrees at other centres. I would suggest a representative of both these schools in the senior ranks of the College staff. at least for some years to come until our men have learnt the lessons these have to impart. It is to Bengal we will have to look, if we decide to appoint to the Principalship a man of superior qualifications combining in himself high proficiency in Ayurveda with a diploma in Western medicine. The contract may be for a term of years until we have a local medical graduate who is also trained in Ayurveda according to the new scheme of scholarships recently sanctioned by Government. The Chief Pandit may well be from Travancore. The remaining places will afford ample scope for local talent though I would suggest one of the places being reserved for a Pandit from the Telugu country and another for a Pandit from the Tamil country. These suggestions are made with a view to concentrate for some time to come at one place representative members of the various local schools, so as to make possible exchange of views and ideas and collection of stray information scattered in the vernacular literature of the place Please see list of books in Telugu and Tamil appended to Government of Madras Order of 19th November 1917

12. *Hospital and Dispensary.*—An initial expenditure of Rs. 20,000 for building and equipment is provided and an initial expenditure of Rs. 2,400 for equipment alone if any existing building is made available for the purpose Under recurring expenditure, a resident Ayurvedic physician on Rs 100 is provided, the Chief Pandit of the College being the officer-in charge. In addition another Pandit has to be appointed for charge of the out-patient dispensary and he will also give some relief to the resident Pandit in looking after the wards The other provisions do not call for any special remark. The total cost will be Rs 644 a month or Rs 7,528 a year. The medicine charges are advisedly placed low as a herb garden is to be run in connection with the College.

13 *Library and Museum* — A Librarian on Rs. 35 and two attenders on Rs. 15 each under him are provided, one for the library and the other for the Museum section and a

lump sum provision of Rs. 500 for the purchase of books, charts, models and specimens is made together with another sum of Rs. 500 for the collection, collation and preparation of manuscripts for the press. The initial expenditure is estimated at Rs. 2,500.

14. *Herb Garden.*—The laboratory assistant will be in charge of the garden, but he will be assisted by a Mestri on Rs. 20 and 4 gardeners at Rs. 10 each with a contingent allotment of Rs. 200 a year. An initial expenditure of about Rs. 3,000 will be required to properly enclose and prepare 5 acres of suitable land which is the extent proposed to be taken up in the first instance. It is expected that the garden which will supply the ingredients for Pharmacy and also sell herbs to the public at a reasonable price will in course of time be self-supporting.

15. *Pharmacy.*—Though this is not strictly connected with the College scheme, it is introduced here, as such an institution if started in the interests of the improvement of Ayurvedic practice, is best run in connection with the College. Most of the work which will be done in the Pharmacy will otherwise have to be undertaken in the College laboratory on a smaller scale for demonstration purposes. The Pharmacy will undertake to prepare only standard medicines for distribution to the public or to medical practitioners and will also serve as a store for the collection and distribution of pure and genuine medical material Obviously an estimate for such concern depends upon its magnitude, but even on a small scale an initial expenditure of Rs. 1,200 and a recurring expenditure of Rs 250 appear to be necessary. I have already pointed out that such an institution has recently been started with much public appreciation in connection with the Ayurvedic College at Trivandram, *vide* a cutting from the Dewan's address to the Sri Mulam Assembly a few days ago.

16 The last item to be taken up for consideration is the number and value of scholarships and stipends that are to be provided. I have already touched upon the reasons why I consider it sufficient to confine the scholarships to the students studying for the higher course The scholarships will have to be tenable for five years and may be fixed at the value of Rs. 10 for 1st two years. Rs. 12 for next two years and Rs. 15 for the last year. The number of students to be recruited annually may be fixed at 8 and the total recurring cost will be Rs 472 a month when the scheme is in full operation. In addition a lump sum provision of Rs. 50 may be provided to give small stipends in deserving cases to the students of the lower course who will also have the benefit of all savings from the scholarship allotment for the higher course when such stipends should lapse or be forfeited or not applied for. It will no doubt be an advantage to have a students' home with sufficient accommodation built near the College to house all mofussil students This is only mentioned here, but no provision is made therefor. It will be a matter for future consideration and action.

17. Detailed statements showing the expenditure required under the various items are appended *vide* Statement II It will be seen therefrom that the scheme as a complete whole will cost an initial expenditure of about Rs. 12,100 and a recurring expenditure of Rs 38,564 per annum, not to mention another sum of about Rs. 70,000 if convenient buildings to serve the purposes of the College and Hospital are to be constructed anew. It is appreciably in advance of the Rewa scheme as more liberal pay has been provided for the senior members of the staff so as to secure men of really high qualifications. Besides a herb garden and Pharmacy at a cost of nearly Rs. 4,000 a year and a scheme of scholarships to encourage the study at least for some years to come have also been included in the scheme. It is no doubt very much beyond the limits of present expenditure which is only Rs 7,420-0-0 a year all told, but the institution is a College only in name and the instruction imparted has been condemned on all hands. If the institution is to be maintained at all, it is worth maintaining on the most efficient and up-to-date lines. Otherwise it will be poor service done to the cause of Ayurveda which is beginning to be recognized as a system most fitted to furnish cheap and ready remedies for the ailments of rural population, not to speak of the large allegiance it finds on the score of its being more suitable to the tropical climate and the peculiar customs and habits of the people.

18. There is an allied matter on which a word may also be said, *viz*, the openings which exist and which may be created for affording an assured and honourable livelihood to the products of the College who have to undergo an arduous course of training. To a large extent the success attending apon a practitioner depends upon his individual skill, but until the profession is placed on a stable footing and wiped clear of all odium inherited by generations of incompetent practitioners, some public recognition will have to be given if candidates of the right stamp are to be attracted for the study. It may perhaps be sufficient if the Government should declare that they will have a preferential claim for appointment to the charge of Vaidyasalas maintained at the expense of Government of Local Boards and that their emoluments and professional privileges will be on a par with those of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. I would, however, suggest that for a term of years a

promise of appointment be held forth to the first two or three men in each batch of students coming out successful in the Vidwan course. There would be a vacancy or two in the existing number of Vaidyasalas and one or two more may be brought into existence every year.

19. It would be seen that throughout I have advisedly confined myself to Ayurveda alone without taking into consideration the sister system of Unani. I have herein followed the direction of Government in their Order No. 2407-16—Muz. 929-12-4, dated 12th March 1914, stating that it was inexpedient to enlarge the scope of the Ayurvedic College and that instead, the Government would be prepared to grant scholarships to students who are prepared to undergo a course of study and training in the Unani system in a recognized institution of the kind.

20. In Government Order No. G. 3946-49—Med. 40-17-3, dated 23rd August 1918, already referred to in the opening paragraphs of the Note, I was desired to submit a report in consultation with the Senior Surgeon on the institution of a Research Bureau with other allied matters. In this connection I would humbly represent that the matter is hardly ripe for consideration when the re-organisation of the College is still under accomplishment. The strengthening of the staff by the introduction of qualified practitioners who will be entitled to speak with authority on Ayurvedic methods and practices is a preliminary requisite if the exponents of the Western system should give a hearing to the other side or treat their opinion with consideration and respect. The method adopted in Madras of deputing a Western trained medical man to go about collecting information about drugs and specifics used by the indigenous practitioners with a view to subject them to analysis and tests independently of their place in the treatment of diseases may no doubt help the Western medicine to acquire knowledge of a few Eastern drugs, but it can hardly be called a comparative study of the differing systems A bureau of the right kind in the existing condition of the indigenous profession in the State is, I am afraid, premature and I would therefore suggest its consideration being postponed for the present."

No. 519-20—Muz. 522-18-2, dated 13th August 1919.

APPENDIX II

Statement of proposition of revision of establishment, etc , of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore

Orders sanctioning present scale	Present scale		Proposed scale			Grounds of proposition	Remarks
	Nature of charges	Amount	No and nature of charges	Amount	Average cost		
Government Order No 1 42, dated 6th October 1908	AYURVEDIC COLLEGE	Rs a. p	AYURVEDIC COLLEGE	Rs.	Rs a p		
	I Establishment		I Establishment				
Government Order No 1545 6—M F 338 09 2, dated 20th December 1909	*1 Head Master	200 0 0	1 Principal	400—20—500	466 10 8	*Vide* Paras 1 to 7 of the Note	*Met from Medical Budget.
	Allowance to Head Master	40 0 0	1 English Doctor	200—20—300	266 10 8		
	†Allowance to Assistant Surgeon	25 0 0	1 Senior Pandit	150—10—200	183 5 4		†Being brought under savings
	1 Pandit	35 0 0	2 Senior Pandits on Rs 100 each		200 0 0		
	1 Assistant Pandit	25 0 0	2 Junior Pandits on Rs 70 each		140 0 0		
Government Order No 1894 5—Muz 370 16 2 dated 30th January 1917	1 Writer	20 0 0	2 Demonstators on Rs 50 each		100 0 0		
	1 Compounder	15 0 0					
	1 Peon	8 0 0	1 Clerk		35 0 0		
	1 Do	7 0 0	1 Peon		10 0 0		
	1 Gardener	6 0 0	3 Peons on Rs 9 each		27 0 0		
			1 Scavenger		8 0 0		
			1 Sweeper		8 0 0		
			1 Waterman		8 0 0		
	Total	381 0 0	Total		1,452 10 8		Per mensem
		or			or		
		4,572 0 0			17,432 0 0		Per annum
	II Miscellaneous		II Miscellaneous				
	Office contingency	100 0 0	Office contingency		240 0 0		
	Library	100 0 0	Laboratory charges		1,200 0 0		
	Remuneration to Examiners	250 0 0					
	Cost of medicines	250 0 0					
	‡ Building rent	300 0 0					‡As the present building is rent free, the amount is being brought under savings
	Total	1,000 0 0 per annum	Total		1,440 0 0 per annum		
	III Scholarships and Stipends		III Scholarships and Stipends				
	5 at Rs 8 each	40 0 0	8 at Rs 10 each		80 0 0		
	5 do 10 do	50 0 0	8 do 10 do		80 0 0		
	5 do 12 do	60 0 0	8 do 12 do		96 0 0		
	5 do 12 do	60 0 0	8 do 12 do		96 0 0		
			8 do 15 do		120 0 0		
			Stipends		50 0 0		
	Total	210 0 0	Total		522 0 0		Per mensem
		or			or		
		2 520 0 0			6,264 0 0		Per annum
	Grand Total	8,092 0 0	Grand Total		25,136 0 0		Per annum
	Deduct savings	672 0 0					
	Actual cost	7,420 0 0					
			B HOSPITAL				
			I Establishment				
			1 Resident Pandit		100 0 0		
			1 Pandit for Dispensary duty		70 0 0		
			2 Compounders at Rs 20 each		40 0 0		
			2 Ward boys at Rs 15 each		30 0 0		
			2 Watermen at Rs 8 each		16 0 0		
			2 Cook at Rs 12 each		24 0 0		
			2 Nurses at Rs 20 each		40 0 0		
			1 Sweeper		8 0 0		
			1 Scavenger		8 0 0		
			1 Clerk		30 0 0		
			2 Peons at Rs 9 each		18 0 0		
			Total		384 0 0		Per mensem
					or		
					4,608 0 0		Per annum
			II Miscellaneous				
			Office contingencies		240 0 0		
			Medicine charges		1,440 0 0		
			Ration charges		1,440 0 0		
			Total		3,120 0 0		Per annum
			Grand Total		7,728 0 0		Per annum

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Statement of proposition of revision of establishment, etc., of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore—*concld.*

Orders sanctioning present scale	Present scale: Nature of charges	Present scale: Amount	Proposed scale: No. & nature of charges	Proposed scale: Amount	Proposed scale: Average cost	Grounds of proposition	Remarks
			C. LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.	Rs.	Rs. a p		
			I. ESTABLISHMENT				
			1 Librarian and caretaker of Museum		35 0 0		
			2 Attenders at Rs 15 each		30 0 0		
			Total		65 0 0		Per mensem
					or 780 0 0		Per annum
			II. MISCELLANEOUS				
			Purchase of books, charts and specimen		500 0 0		
			For collection, collation and copying of rare works		500 0 0		
			Total		1 000 0 0		Per annum
			Grand Total		1,780 0 0		Per annum
			D HERB GARDEN				
			I. ESTABLISHMENT				
			1 Mestri		20 0 0		
			4 Gardeners at Rs. 10 each		10 0 0		
			Total		60 0 0		Per mensem.
					or 720 0 0		Per annum
			II MISCELLANEOUS				
			Office contingencies		200 0 0		Per annum.
			Grand Total		920 0 0		Per annum.
			E PHARMACY				
			I. ESTABLISHMENT				
			1 Superintendent		50 0 0		
			1 Foreman		30 0 0		
			1 Writer		25 0 0		
			1 Store keeper		20 0 0		
			3 Servants at Rs 10 each		30 0 0		
			Total		155 0 0		Per mensem
					or 1,860 0 0		Per annum.
			II MISCELLANEOUS				
			Contingencies		240 0 0		
			Purchase of ingredients		900 0 0		
			Total		1,140 0 0		Per annum
			Grand Total		3,000 0 0		Per annum

ABSTRACT

Items	Existing: Rs a p	Items	Proposed: Rs a p	Remarks
Ayurvedic College including stipends scholarships and other miscellaneous charges	8,092 0 0	A Ayurvedic College including scholarships, etc.	20 136 0 0	
		B Hospital and Dispensary	7 728 0 0	
		C Library and Museum	1 780 0 0	
		D Herb garden	920 0 0	
		E Pharmacy	3,000 0 0	
Total	8,092 0 0	Total	35 561 0 0	Per annum
Average per mensem	671 5 1	Average per mensem	3 21 , 10 5	
		Increase per month	2,539 , 4	

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APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF INITIAL AND RECURRING CHARGES AS PER PROPOSED SCHEME UNDER THE SEVERAL HEADS.

A.—AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

(1) Initial.

For building and equipment Rs. 50,000.

In case the building is not to be constructed immediately and work is to be started in a temporary building rented or otherwise, the undermentioned equipment will be necessary:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
40 folding benches at Rs 25 each ..	1,000	0	0
15 chairs at Rs. 7-8-0 each .	112	8	0
12 tables at Rs. 40 each .	480	0	0
2 almirahs at Rs. 60 ..	120	0	0
8 boards at Rs. 25 ..	200	0	0
1 laboratory table ..	125	0	0
2 Do (ordinary) at Rs. 70 ..	140	0	0
Laboratory equipment ..	500	0	0
Stationery ..	25	0	0
Unforeseen contingency ..	297	8	0
Total ..	3,000	0	0

N.B.—The list is tentative and is subject to alteration on an actual study of requirements.

(2) Recurring.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Principal (conversant with Western and Ayurvedic systems) on Rs. 400—20—500..	466	10	8
1 English Doctor on Rs. 200—20—300 ..	266	10	8
1 Senior Pandit, on Rs. 150—10—200 .	183	5	4
2 Senior Pandits at Rs. 100 each ..	200	0	0
2 Junior Pandits on Rs. 70 each ..	140	0	0
2 Demonstrators on Rs. 50 each	100	0	0
1 Clerk ...	35	0	0
1 Peon ..	10	0	0
3 Peons on Rs. 9 each ..	27	0	0
1 Scavenger ..	8	0	0
1 Sweeper ..	8	0	0
1 Waterman .	8	0	0
Contingencies ..	20	0	0
Laboratory charges .	100	0	0
Total ..	1,572 per mensem or	10	8
	18,872 per annum.	0	0

B.—HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

(1) Initial.

For building and equipment Rs. 20,000

If the Hospital is to be started in any existing building, the following equipment will be necessary.

For 12 beds.

	Rs.	A.	P.
12 iron cots at Rs. 35 per cot..	420	0	0
Auxiliaries for 12 cots at Rs. 35 per cot ..	420	0	0

	Rs.
Pillow with covers	3
Blanket	7
Mattress	5
2 bed-sheets	4
Dining plate	2
Drinking vessel	1
Small table	4
Spittoon	1
Small bureau	5
Water jug	3
Total	35

3 bed pans at Rs. 5 each ..	15	0	0
3 thermometers at Rs. 5 each..	15	0	0
3 urine vases at Rs. 2 each ..	6	0	0
3 enemas at Rs. 6 ..	18	0	0
2 small mortars and pestles .	4	0	0
1 washing basin with stand .	25	0	0
2 buckets at Rs. 2-8-0 ..	5	0	0
1 big kettle (handle) for hot water ..	40	0	0
2 coal stoves ..	4	0	0
2 tattes at Rs. 1-8-0	3	0	0
1 table ..	40	0	0
1 bench ..	15	0	0
1 almirah ..	60	0	0
Stationery .	20	0	0
Contingency ..	15	0	0
Kitchen utensils.			
2 coal stoves at Rs. 2 ..	4	0	0
2 water vessels at Rs. 25 .	50	0	0
1 copper water pot ..	10	0	0
2 thalis at Rs. 4 ..	8	0	0
2 lotas at Rs. 2 ..	4	0	0
2 parata plates at Rs. 10 .	20	0	0
4 spoons at Re. 0-4-0 ..	1	0	0
2 ladles at Re. 0-8-0 .	1	0	0
2 catchers (tongs) at Re. 0-8-0	1	0	0
2 small do at Re. 0-4-0	0	8	0
2 seives at Re. 0-8-0 ..	1	0	0
2 planks for rolling roti ..	1	8	0
2 rollers at Re. 0-4-0 ..	0	8	0
2 tappales at Rs. 5 each ..	10	0	0
2 ganjis at Rs. 3-8-0 ..	7	0	0
2 banalis at Rs 2-8-0 ..	5	0	0
2 tavas at Re. 0-12-0 ..	1	8	0
Total .	1,250	0	0

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	Rs.	A.	P.
Out-door patients.			
4 benches at Rs. 12-8-0 each ..	50	0	0
2 tables at Rs. 40 each ..	80	0	0
5 chairs at Rs. 7-8-0 ..	37	8	0
1 compounding table ..	125	0	0
2 almirahs at Rs 60 each ..	120	0	0
2 racks at Rs. 30 each ..	60	0	0
2 small country mortars at Rs 3-8-0 ..	7	0	0
1 glass do ..	3	8	0
2 round do ..	7	0	0
6 compounding knives at Rs. 1-8-0 ..	9	0	0
6 measure glasses ..	6	0	0
1 eye dropper ..	1	0	0
2 glass syringes at Rs. 1-8-0 ..	3	0	0
2 brass do Rs. 5 ..	10	0	0
2 spirit lamps at Re. 1 ..	2	0	0
1 irrigator deauchi ..	25	0	0
1 urine extracting appliance .	25	0	0
1 minor surgical case ..	60	0	0
Stethescope ..	15	0	0
Speculum ..	60	0	0
Bottles, etc. ..	150	0	0
Stationery ..	20	0	0
Sundries ..	20	0	0
2 big balances at Rs. 7-8-0 ..	15	0	0
1 washing basin with stand .	25	0	0
1 kettle (handle) ..	30	0	0
Total ..	2,215	0	0
Lump sum provision for other unforeseen items ..	185	0	0
	2,400	0	0
(b) Recurring.			
1 Pandit (Resident)	100	0	0
1 Pandit (Out-patient dispensary) ..	70	0	0
2 Compounders at Rs. 20 each	40	0	0
2 Ward boys at Rs. 15 each	30	0	0
2 Watermen at Rs 8 each	*16*	*0*	*0*
2 Nurses at Rs. 20 each	40	0	0
2 Cooks at Rs. 12 each	24	0	0
1 Sweeper .	8	0	0
1 Scavenger .	8	0	0
1 Clerk	30	0	0
2 Peons at Rs. 9 each .	18	0	0
Contingencies	20	0	0
Medicine charges	120	0	0
Ration charges	120	0	0
Total (per mensem)	644	0	0
or (per annum)	7,728	0	0

C.—LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

(1) Initial.

Library.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For purchase of books	500	0	0
2 Chairs at Rs. 7-8-0 each ..	15	0	0
1 Table at Rs 50	50	0	0
3 Benches at Rs. 12-8-0	37	8	0
3 Almirahs at Rs. 60 each	180	0	0

Museum.

For purchase of sample herbs	250	0	0
Do physiological models	500	0	0
Do drugs and minerals	200	0	0
Do apparatus and instruments ..	250	0	0
Do charts ..	200	0	0
Do almirahs and show cases ..	250	0	0
Sundries .. .	67	8	0
Total	2,500	0	0

(2) Recurring.

1 Librarian and caretaker of Museum ..	35	0	0
2 Attenders at Rs. 15 each ..	30	0	0
Total per mensem .	65	0	0
or			
Total per annum	780	0	0
Lumpsum provision for the purchase of books, charts, models and specimens ..	500	0	0
For collection, collation and copying of rare works	500	0	0
Total	1,780	0	0

D.—HERB-GARDEN.

(1) Initial.

25 Earthen pots	4	0	0
10 Zinc buckets at Rs. 3-8-0 each	35	0	0
5 Sicles at Rs. 1-8-0	7	8	0
8 Hand hoes at Re 1 each .	8	0	0
3 Crow-bars at Rs. 2-8-0 each	7	8	0
16 Baskets at Re. 0-4-0 each .	4	0	0
3 Shesrs at Rs 4-8-0 each	13	8	0
3 Brass pots at Rs. 3-8-0 .	10	8	0
8 Spades at Rs. 1-8-0 ..	12	0	0
8 Pick axes at Rs. 2-8-0 .	20	0	0
12 Iron pots .	30	0	0
50 cart loads of manure ..	*75*	*0*	*0*
50 cart loads of red soil ..	50	0	0
Digging pits at 2 annas each for 400 pits ..	50	0	0
Zinc labels with sticks for 400 plants .	50	0	0
Miscellaneous	23	0	0
Total	400	0	0
Fencing the land, etc. .	2,600	0	0
Total	3,000	0	0

(2) Recurring.

1 Mestri	20	0	0
4 Gardeners at Rs. 10 each	40	0	0
Total per mensem .	60	0	0
Total per annum .	or 720	0	0
Contingency	200	0	0
Total .	920	0	0

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E.—PHARMACY.

(1) *Initial.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
4 Big mortars at Rs. 50 each	200	0	0
4 Small „ Rs. 10 „ ..	40	0	0
1 Iron „	*20*	*0*	*0*
1 Porcelain ..	15	0	0
1 Wooden mortar	12	0	0
4 Seives at Re. 1-4-0 each .	5	0	0
1 Juice extractor ..	25	0	0
1 Percolator	60	0	0
2 Iron kettles at Rs. 7-8-0 each	15	6	0
4 Tappales at Rs. 35 each ..	140	0	0
2 Ladles at Rs. 1-8-0 each	3	0	0
2 Wooden ladles at Re. 1 .	2	0	0
4 Funnels at Rs 3 ..	12	0	0
2 Buckets at Rs. 3 ..	6	0	0
2 Stone slabs at Rs 3 each	6	0	0
1 Stone grinder ..	5	0	0
2 Iron catchers at Rs 1-8-0 each ..	3	0	0
2 Sharp knives at Rs 1-8-0 each . .	3	0	0
2 Blunt knives at Rs. 1-8-0 each .. .	3	0	0
1 Nut cracker .. .	7	8	0
1 Gandasa	1	8	0
1 Small nut cracker ..	4	0	0
Bottles, jars, etc	250	3	8
200 small tins at Re 1	200	0	0
5 wooden casks at Rs. 12 ..	60	0	0
Mud pots . .	5	0	0
Measure glasses .	25	0	0
1 Big balance with weights	20	0	0
1 Small „ ..	10	0	0
1 scale (big)	15	0	0
1 Small scale	8	0	0
1 metallic winnow ..	5	0	0
Unforeseen contingency ..	14	0	0
Total ..	1,200	0	0

(2) *Recurring.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Superintendent ..	50	0	0
1 Foreman ..	30	0	0
1 Store-keeper ..	20	0	0
1 Writer ..	25	0	0
3 servants at Rs. 10 each ..	30	0	0
For purchase of ingredients ..	75	0	0
Contingencies ..	20	0	0
Total per mensem ..	250	0	0
	or		
Total per annum ..	3,000	0	0

F.—SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.

For 8 students in each year's class or for 40 students.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st year's class at Rs. 10 each	80	0	0
2nd do 10 „	80	0	0
3rd do 12 „	96	0	0
4th do 12 „	96	0	0
5th do 15 „	120	0	0
For stipends to deserving students of the lower course ..	50	0	0
Total per mensem ..	522	0	0
	or		
Total per annum ..	6,264	0	0

ABSTRACT.

	Recurring			Initial		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
A. Ayurvedic College ..	18,872	0	0	3,000	0	0
Scholarships and stipends ..	6,264	0	0	...		
B. Hospital and Dispensary .	7,728	0	0	2,400	0	0
C. Library and Museum .	1,780	0	0	2,500	0	0
D Herb garden	920	0	0	3,000	0	0
E. Pharmacy	3,000	0	0	1,200	0	0
Total	38,564	0	0	12,100	0	0

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APPENDIX IV.

MEMORANDUM.

Two systems of teaching Ayurveda are in vogue in the Colleges of India. One is the system of confining the teaching to certain standard text-books with practical instructions by experienced professors. The other is the system of delivering courses of graduated lectures according to a prescribed syllabus of subjects helped by references to standard text-books on each topic with practical laboratory, dispensary and clinical work.

The former is after the model of teaching ancient scriptural texts in a reverent and semi-religious spirit and is the one followed in the Colleges at Madras and Mysore The latter is the one originally contemplated for an All-India Ayurveda Vidyapitha by Mr. Gananatha Sen of Bengal and subsequently adopted in the Colleges of Northern India and Travancore with modifications of sorts to meet local needs and conditions. It is this system that is in vogue in modern scientific and medical institutions in the West. Each system has its own advantage but if an advance in knowledge is the desideratum, a comparative study of the treatises extant on a subject seems to be essential. The other method tends to crystallisation, a result which is fatal to a vital science like medicine.

The present draft is based upon the Vidyapitha and Travancore syllabus with slight alterations to suit local needs. Recent available information on the subject has been incorporated as far as possible. The instruction is proposed to be conveyed to two grades of students, a higher or Vidvat Course and a lower or Vaidya course.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR
Muzrai Superintendent.

REVISED SYLLABUS OF STUDY FOR THE AYURVEDIC COLLEGE AT MYSORE.

RULES.

1. In examinations importance should be attached only to subjects of study, but not to books other than Charaka Samhita, Susruta Samhita and the Ashtanga Hrudaya of Vagbhata.

2. The study of the portions pointed out in text-books is intended to help students to obtain a fair knowledge of the subjects prescribed. But the instruction should be supplemented by a comparative study of other recognised text-books, and in this study the teachers should help by means of notes and lectures.

3. The syllabus prescribed is intended to cover a course of five years and the periods include the time to be spent in practical work.

4. As a rule the Western subjects such as Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, etc , though included in the detailed syllabus, will be taught by means of suitable text-books in English but the students will be required to have a comparative knowledge of the Ayurvedic teaching on the subjects, and the points of difference between the two systems.

5 Outside students who have attained proficiency in medical science without undergoing training in the Mysore College may be allowed to appear for any of the examinations on obtaining special permission from the authorities concerned, but they shall not be entitled to the College certificate without proof of a satisfactory practical training for two years under a recognised practitioner or of having practised the art for a period of five years.

6. Examinations will be held both in theory and practice and shall consist partly of written papers and *viva voce* questions with examination of patients and diagnosis of diseases and practical preparations of medicines

CURRICULUM OF STUDIES FOR THE HIGHER COURSE.

I. *Sarira Sastram* (Physiology, Anatomy and Histology.)

II. *Dravyaguna Sastram* (Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics.) The properties and uses of materials, together with the technology (Paribhasha thereof).

III *Rasa Sastram* (Indian Chemistry or the Science of metals and minerals) Purification, medicinal preparation and uses of metals, minerals, etc

IV *Swasthavrittam.* (Hygiene and Sanitary Science.) Includes Eugenics, Vaccination Inoculation, Disinfection, etc

V *Nidanam* (Pathology, Symptomology and Bacteriology.) Diagnosis of all kinds of diseases, their Etiology and Symptomology

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VI. *Kayachikitsa.* (Medicine.) Knowledge of medicines such as Rasayanas (Alteratives) and Vajikarana (Aphrodisiacs) and treatment of all kinds of diseases, Endemic and Epidemic, pertaining to women, children, etc.

VII. *Salyatantra and Salakya.* (Surgery.) Practical work with clinical training and hospital practice. Knowledge of diseases of the organs of the head and of women and their treatment. Knowledge of surgical instruments and appliances.

VIII. *Prasutitantra.* (Midwifery and Gynaecology.) Knowledge of obstatrics and Gynaecological appliances.

IX. *Kaumara Bhritya.* (Paediatrics.) Knowledge of diseases peculiar to just-born babes, their treatment and the nursing of children.

X. *Manasaroga.* (Mental Diseases.) Their knowledge and treatment.

XI. *Agadatantra.* (Toxicology.) Varieties of poisons and treatment of their effects.

XII. *Vyavaharayurveda.* (Medical Jurisprudence.) Knowledge requisite for the purposes of evidence in medico-legal cases.

XIII. *Pasvayurveda.* (Veterinary Science.) Diseases of animals and their treatment.

XIV. *Ayurveda-Itihasa.* (History of Ayurveda: its development and vicissitudes.)

SYLLABUS FOR THE HIGHER COURSE.

I. SARIRA SASTRAM.—(Anatomy. Physiology and Histology.) Knowledge obtained from practical study and dissection:—

(*a*) Origin of the body. Its constituent Parts. Their functions, Description of each with its limbs.

The nature of pure and impure *Sukra* (Semen) and *Artava* (menstrual fluid.) The uses of the knowledge of Sarira.

The technical terms (*Paribhasha*) of *Sarira.*

(*b*) Description of bones (*Asthi*). Their uses materials, varieties, number, location. Re-conciliation between the ancient schools and the modern and a general knowledge of the modern teachings.

(*c*) Description of joints (*Sandhi*) materials composing them, different kinds, functions, the substratum of *Sleshma, Kala,* ligaments binding the joints. General knowledge of joints.

(*d*) Muscles (*Pesi*). Their nature, different kinds, fuctions. Nature of *Kanadra* (Tendons), structure of muscles, their situation, a general knowledge of their functions.

(*e*) Circulation (*Rakta Samvahana.*) Heart (*Hridaya*). Its position, nature, structure, functions, nerves and vessels connected therewith, vein (*Sira*). Artery (*Dhamani*). General description of *Rasayanis* (Lymphatics), nature of *Sonita* (blood) *Lasika* (Lymph) and the Lymphatic glands.

(*f*) Respiratory organ, Nostrils, Vocal chords (*Swarayantra*), Cheek, Neck, Windpipe (*Kloma*), Lungs (*Phusphusa*), their general description, pleural envelop (*Phusphusa-Chhada*), Tissues (*Kala*), other peculiarities in the cavity of the chest. The use of Respiration, its Process.

(*g*) Digestion. Cavity of the mouth, Tongue, Salivary glands, Teeth, Lips (*Dantaveshtana*), Palate (*Adhijihva*) Uvula (*Upajihva*) Epiglotis (*Kakalakam*), Oesophagus or Deglutive passage *Annamarga*), Stomach (*Amasaya*), smaller Intestines (*Kshudrantrani,* upper part of the smaller intestines (*Grahani*), large intestines (*Brihadantrani*), Rectum (Unduka), Membranous covering of the intestines (Antradharamahakala), Glands at the root of the intestines (*Antramulastha Granthayah*), Lever (*Yakrit*), Gall-bladder (*Pitta Kosa*), Pancreas (*Agnyasaya*), Spleen (*Pliha*). Their position, form, structure, functions, etc., Knowledge of the process of digestion.

(*h*) Genito-Urinary organs. Kidneys (*Vrikka*), urinary duct (*Mutrasrotasi-Gavinyau*), bladder (*Mutrasaya*), secretion of urine (*Mutrapraseka*), Genital organ (*Sisna*), semenal glands (*Purusha Granthi*) semenal duct (*Sukra Srotasi*), testicles (*Sukradharau*), Scrotum (*Phalakosau*), Testis (*Bijakosau*), semenal vesicles (*Bijasrotasi*), Uterus (*Garbhasaya*) Vagina (*Apatyapatha*). Knowledge of position, form, structure, etc., of these.

(*i*) Brain and Nervous system: (*Samastishkanadi-Vijnana.*) Cerebram or brain (*Mastishka*) membranous covering (*Avaranya Kala*), Cerebellam or Lesser Brain (*Anumastikam*), Spinal column (*Sushumna-Kanda*), Spinal chord (*Sushumna-Nadi*) and other peculiarities of its structure and contents.

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Structure and classification of nerves (*Nadiswarupa Bhedah*), Functional peculiarities (*Kriyavaiseshya*), position of *Ida* (afferent) and *Pingala* (efferent), nerve ganglcons (Nadigranthis) nerve centres (*Nadichakras*).

(*j*) Senses (*Indriyas*); *Netra* (eye), *Netraguha* (eye-socket), *Netragolaka* (eye-ball) *Drishti Nadi* (Retina), *Netrapesya* (muscles of the eye) *Asrugranthi* (Lachrymal gland) *Asruwarga (Lachrymal passage)*.

Ghranendriya (organ of smell) *Ghranamarga* (passage of smell), *Ghrana Nadi* (olefactory nerves).

Srotrendriya (organ of hearing). *Srutimarga* (passage of hearing), *Srutipataha* (Tympanum), *Srutisambuka* (ear-labyrenth), *Srutinadi* (auditory nerves) *Karnapali* (ear canal), function, position, form and structure of these. Descrimination of stimulus, knowledge and response or reaction.

(k) *Marmasthana Vijnanam* Knowledge of vital parts mentioned in medical science.

Books.—Portions concerned from the Sariras of Charaka, Susruta, and Vaghbata and Agnipurana Part I, Adhyaya 370.

Modern English Text-books that may be prescribed.

II. DRAVYAGUNA SASTRA. (Materia Medical, Pharmacy and Therapeutics.

(*a*) The terms *Dravya, Guna, Rasa, Virya, Vipaka* and *Prabhava* and their significance.

The meaning of the properties of materials such as *Mridu, Tikshna*, etc.

Descriptions of *Rasa, Virya* and *Vipaka* and their methods and qualities.

(*b*) Their classification into groups (*Vargas*) of water, milk, curd, ghee, oil, honey, sugar-cane, wine, swned grain (*Sukadhanya*), Legumenous grains (*Samidhanya*), flesh vegetables, flowers, fruits, roots, salts, cooked food (*Kritanna*), edibles (*Ahara Yogi*)

Books to be referred, Charaka, Sutra Sthana, Chapters 4, 25, 26 and 27.

Susruta, Sutra Sthana, Chapters 37, 38 40, 41, 42 45 and 46.

Do Chikitsa ,, 30.

Ashtanga Hridaya Sutra, Chapters 5, 9, 10 and 15

Dhanvantari and Raja Nighantus with Gunapathas.

Satasloki.

Anupana Chandrika.

(*c*) Knowledge of the description, property and use of well-known drugs their names and well-known synonyms as much as possible.

This classification into Audbhida (vegetable). Jantava (animal born and Parthiva (mineral).

Some of the well-known vegetables are.—

Triphala, Trimada, Chaturjata, Shadushana, Dasamula, Trinipanchamula, Amlavarga, Astavarga, Patola, Parpataka, Tulasi class, Nirgundi, Ketaki, Brahmi, Mandukaparni, Ikshuraka, Havusha, Goraksha-mundi, Indravaruni, Madanaphala, Kosataki, Pancha Valkalam, Ksharashtakam, Vasa, Bharangi, Lavanga, Yamani, Satapushpa (2 kinds), Kushtha, Sringi, Tambula, Kustamburu, Tala, Sati, Talisapatra, Jiraka, (2 kinds), Devadaru, Duralabha, Punarnava, Bala (4 kinds), Asvagandha, Vidari, Vriddhdaruka, Bhallataka, Trivrit, Eranda, Danti, Aragvadha, Jayapala, Daruharidra, Nimbi, Guduchi, Agaru Kunkuma, Chandana (2 kinds), Jatamamsi, Palandu, Rasona, Katphala, Karpura Usira, Hingu, Asoka, Sariva, Saptaparna, "Salasa", Ahiphena. Ganja, Bhanga, Vatsanabhi (and others of the Sringi Visha class), Vishamushti, Dhustura, Gunjaphala and others taught by the teachers.

Animal matter.—

Kasturi, Gorochana, Puti (cevet) Pittas (5 kinds), Mrigasringam, Ambram Mukta, Pravala, Sankha, Sukti, etc

BOOKS,—

Bhavaprakasa (Nighantu Part.) *Nighantu Siromani*
Satasloki, Any other standard work.

Minerals.—

Rasa, Maharasa, Sadharana Rasa, Loha, Upaloha, Ratna, Upararatna etc. Phenasma (Sankha Pashana), Abraka, Silajatu. Mriddara Sringaka, Savvira and other Anjanas.

BOOKS.—

Rasaranta-Samuchchaya. Ayurveda-Prakasa.
Rasaratnakara Rasahridaya.
Brihat-Rasaraja Sundara. Rasa Manjari.
Any other standard work that may be prescribed.

(*d*) Paribhasha (Terminology and Technology).—

Magadhamana, Kalingamana and other tables of measures in currency in the countries of the examinees.

No. 519-20—Muz. 522-18-2, dated 13th August 1919.

The measures of materials when dry and when wet or green.
The five kinds of Kashayas and their preparation.
The parts of materials to be taken for use, the time of taking.
The purification of *Vishas* and *Upavishas*.
The method of preserving Dravyas
The method of boiling in milk *(Kshirapaka)*
Use of *Yavagu* (Ganji) etc.
The method of preparing *Ghrita, Taila, Asava, Arishta, Lehya, Modaka*, etc.

BOOKS:—

Bhava Prakasa (Paribhasha)	Sarngadhariya (Paribhasha.)
Paribhashapradipa.	Gangadhari.
Bheshajakalpa.	Any other.

III. RASA-SASTRA (Science of metals and minerals.)

(*a*) Purification of Rasa (mercury), extraction of Rasa from Hingula,—18 ways of purifying Rasa.

Purification of Gandhaka (sulpher), sevenfold calcining (*Jarana*) of Rasa by means of Gandhaka, - method of calcining Gandhaka.

Purification of Krishnabhasma or Kajjali (colyrium), Rasaparpati, Rasasindura (oxide of mercury), Makaradhvaja, Rasakarpura, etc.

The several process of calcining Dhatus (metals) of destroying them (*Marana*) and their comparative merits and demerits.

Purification and destruction of Loha, Tambra, Naga, Vanga, Suvarna, Rajata, Yasada, varieties of Abhra (mica) Nischandra, Haritala, Manassila, Rasamanikya, and burning them to power (*Bhasmikarana*).

Method of extracting and precipitating the essence of Abhra (*Sattvapatana*), Makshika (Pirates), Talaka (yellow arsinic), Rasaka (zinc compounds), Haritala (yellow orpiment)

The three ways of roasting Loha in fire (*Lokapaka*) mentioned by Nagarjuna.

Intimate knowledge of Mandura, Makshika, Karpara, their purification and destruction.

Varities of Anjana, Tutha, Kasisa, etc.

The group of drugs beginning with Triphala for ordinary *Putapaka* (covering with leaves and clay-coating and roasting in fire). The Eranda group for special Putapakas as also the Kirata group.

The *Mitrapanchaka* (friendly five) for *Niruthikarana* (raising the efficacy) of metals.

The Purification and burning into power of Mukta, Pravala, Sankha, Sukti, etc.

Knowledge of the various kinds of Yantras (apparati) and instruments, such as, Damaru, Dola, Valuka. Patala and similar other well-known for the purposes of the different kinds of Puta, Crucible, retort and such other technics mentioned in Rasa Sastras.

The use of well-known Rasas found effective in fevers and other diseases.

Preparation of Rasa Compounds with medicinal properties and their uses.

BOOKS:—

Rasaratna Samuchchaya.	Rasendra Chintamani.
Ayurvedaprakasa.	Rasahridayatantra.
Rasaratnakara.	Vaidya Chintamani.
Basavarajiya, Any other.	

(*n*) Preparation and use of Siddhaushadas (specifies prescribed in authoritative works and compilations such as Yogaratnakara, Brihadyoga Tarangini, Vaidyasarasangraha, Brinda Madhava, Bhaishajyaratnavali, etc.

IV. SVASTHAVRITTAM (Hygiene and Sanitary Science):—

(*a*) *Dinacharya* (conduct during day time), *Ratricharya* (conduct during night), *Rtucharya* (conduct during seasons), *Desacharya* (conduct according to localities), *Aharavidhi* (dietetics), *Vegavidharanam* (suppression of feces, urine and other excretions) *Sadvrtti* (hygeinic conduct), *Sisupalana Vidhi* (rearing of Children), Clothing, etc.

Paniyajalavichara (regarding drinking water):— *Jaladhushana-hetavah* (causes of water pollution), *Tatpratishedha* (their remedy), *Jolasodhana* (purification of water).

Vasasthanavichara (regarding habitation).

Vayusancharaprayojanadi (uses of ventilation, etc.)

Malamutradinandusikaranam (disposal of excreta.)

Disposal of the dead.

Janapada-dhvamsakaranani (causes leading to the destruction of cities), *Sankramikarogah* (infectious diseases), *Sankramanaprakara* (method of infection) *Sankramanapratishedhopayah* (means of preventing infection)

Ahara-sayana-brahmacharyadi-vidhayah (rules for dient, bed and abstenance etc.), *Sarirasamskara* (personal Hygiene).

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(b) Disinfection, Vaccination and Inoculation—Their purpose, method and means. Precautions to be taken and conduct of subjects.

(c) Vital statistics.

BOOKS:

Charaka	..	Sutra ..	5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Susruta	..	,, ..	6, 20, 46.
,,	..	Uttara .	64.
,,	..	Chikitsa .	24.
,,		Kalpa ..	1.
Vagbhata		Sutra	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8.

Manvadi Dharma Sastras or one of the undermentioned works. –

Dirghayu Sutra by Krishnacharya.
Svastyatattva (Bengali) by Dr. Hiranath Ghosh
Hygiens and Sanithry Science by R. C. Roy,
or any others that may be prescribed

V ROGAVIJNANAM (Pathology, Symptomology and Bacteriology) –

(a) Detailed knowledge of *Vata* and other humours of the body in their natural state (*Prakrua*) and in agreement with the body (*Sarua-samanvaya* as well as their affected states (*Vaikrita*) and delecterious course, Knowledge of the Sutras relating to their cause (*Hetu Sutrani*) and Sutras pertaining to their symptoms (*Linga-Sutrani*)

Knowledge of the nature of derangements inside the body and examination of a disease as to whether it is independent or an effect of another known to medical science.

Dushyavijnana (knowledge of morbid anatomy), *Vyadhivijnana* (knowledge of the nature and origin of disease), *Nidanapanchaka* (five methods of Diagnosis), *Rogapariksha* (Diagnosis of disease,) *Pariksopaya* (the means of examination)

Rules for the examination of Mala Mutra, Nadi, Jihva, Netra, Hridaya, Phusphusa, and other organs.

(*b*) *Common diseases* Different kinds of fever (Jvara), Vishamajvara (remitent fever), Sannipatajvara (complicate and delerious fever) including fevers in plague and such others, Atisara (virulent dysentery), Agnimandya (Dispepsia), Ajirna (Indigestion), Amlapitta (Acidity), Vishuchi (Cholera), Krimiroga (Worms in the stomach), Sula (Cholic acute pains) Udavarta (Diseases due to suppression of natural urgings) Yakritroga (Lever complaints) Hikka (hiccough), Rajayakshma (consumption), Raktapitta (Haemophelia)

Chhardi (vomiting), Daha (Burning sensation) Trishna (Thirst), Arochaka (Anorexia), Murchcha (Fainting), Apasmara (Epilepsy) Sannyasa (Coma), Vatavyadhi (Diseases of the nervous system), Vatarakta (Acute gout), Kushtani (Different kinds of Leprasy and skin diseases), Unmada (Lunacy), Panatyaya (Alchoholism), Amavata (Rheumatism) Urustambha (Paraplegia), Hridroga (Diseases of the heart), Vrikkaroga (Diseases of the kidneys), Sotha (Dropsy), Mutrakrichchhra (Strangury) Mutraghata (Suppression of urine), Puyameha (Gonorrhaea) Slipada (Elephentiases Galaganda (Goitre), Gandamala (Scrotula), etc

Medoroga (Fatty degenneration of the tissues), Masurika Small-pox, Visarpa (Erysipelas), Visphota (Eruptions) Sitapitta (Urticaria), etc

Upadamsa (Chancre) Firangaroga (Syphilis), Arbudaroga (Troublesome miscellaneous diseases), etc

(*c*) Classification of diseases into *Sadhya* (possible) and *Asadhya* (impossible to cure) Means for the mitigation of suffering in latter cases

(*d*) Knowledge of Arishta (Bad Prognosis)

(*e*) Diseases of Women (Striroga) –

Rajodosha (menstrual disorder) Pradara (Menorrhagia), Yonivyapad (Diseases of the womb) Anavrishti (Dismenorrhaea), Garbhasrava (Abortion) etc

(*f*) Jivanutattvajnana (Knowlege of Bacteriology)

Books –

Charaka	Sutra	11, 12, 17 18 [illegible] 24
Do	Nidana	Whole.
Do	Indriya	do
Do	Chikitsa	1 to 20, 22, 24 27 to 29
Susruta	Sutra	6, 14, 15 21 [illegible] 28 to 33
Do	Nidana	Whole
Do	Uttara	32 39 to 50 66
Vagbhata	Sutra	11 to 14
Do	Sarira	5, 6.
Do	Nidana	Whole.
Do	Uttara	31, 33

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Teacher's note and Practical work.

VI. KAYACHIKITSA (Medicine).

Knwledge of treatment such as:—

Sneha (Fats), Sweda (Sweating), Vamana (Emitic), Virechana (Purgetive), Niruha (Enema), Anuvasana (Syringe), Uttaravasti (Urethral and veginal irrigation), Langhana (Fasting), Brihmana (Nourishing), Mutrana (Urination), Sirovirecha (Purgetive), Netra Virecha (Eye-purgetive), etc.

A good knowledge of diagnosis of bodily diseases and of the examination of heart lungs and other internal organs of the body.

Special khowledge of diseases pertaining to the organs of the head (Uttamanga), such as eye, ear, nose and throat diseases.

Treatment of all diseases mentioned above and others Epidemic and Endemic. Practical work in Hospital. Special knowledge of the uses of Rasayana and Vajikarna Medicines and of Anupanas.

Knowledge of the use of Antidotes to poisons and diagnosis and treatment of the effects of several kinds of poisons.

Diagnosis and treatment of troublesome Epidemic diseases such as Plague, Kalahazar (Krishnajvara), etc.

Books.

Charaka	Sutra	1 to 3, 9 to 16, 22, 23, 29, 30.
Do	Chikitsa	1 to 20, 22, 24, 27 to 29.
Do	Kalpa	Whole
Do	Siddhi	Do
Susruta	Sutra	43, 44.
Do	Chikitsa	4, 5, 7, 9 to 14, 19, 20, 23, 26 to 40.
Do	Uttara	26, 29, 40 to 59.
Vagbhata	Sutra	16 to 24.
Do	Chikitsa	1 to 12, 14 to 22.
Do	Kalpa	Whole.
Do	Uttara	32, 34, 40.

Sangraha (Bengali)

Anupana Chandrika

Important works on Rasatantra and Agadatantra.

Compendiums and Compilations current in one's part of the country.

Teachers' Notes.

Dispensary and Hospital Practice.

VII SALYATANTRA with SALAKYA (Surgery)—

General knowledge of wounds. Knowledge of fresh wounds with fractures and their treatment. Rules for applying ointments and putting bandages.

Surgical operations of Arbuda (Tumours). Vidradhi (Abscess), Vriddhi (Fleshy-growths) Ophthalmic operations.

Knowledge of surgical instruments, knives, etc., their uses, shapes suited to the purposes intended to serve. Invention of new ones to meet newly arising purposes.

Sterilization. Asepsis of surgical aparatus, instruments, cotton, bandages (agnibashpadi-Sodhana).

Agropaharana (First Aid). Vranitopasana (serving the wounded)

Knowledge of the eight kinds of surgical operations in their respective places (Sthalas).

Salyoddharanam (Extraction of foreign matter from bodily wounds). Jalukavacharanam (Application of leeches for removing diseased blood and extra blood). Agnikarma (Cauterisation). Ksharakarma (Washing with saline solutions or burning with caustic) Siravyatha (Venesection). Sonitamokshanam (Blood-letting). Kshataja Visarpa (Blood poisoning and its origin).

Descrimination of diseases into those fit for surgical operation and those unfit.

Testing surgical instruments and the method of preserving them.

Knowledge of Anaesthetics and the modern methods of producing unconsciousness in patients.

Practical knowledge in all subjects specified.

Books—

Charaka	..	Sutra	6, 7.
Do	..	Chikitsa	21, 25, 26.
Susruta	.	Sutra	1 to 19, 22, 23, 25 to 28, 34, 36, 39.
Do		Sarira	5, 6, 7.
Do		Chikitsa	1 to 3, 6, 8, 17 to 18, 22, 25.
Vagbhata		Sutra	25 to 30.
Do		Sarira	3, 4.
Do		Chikitsa	13 to 18.
Do		Uttara	8 to 30.

Teachers' Notes and Practical work.

VIII. PRASUTITANTRA (Midwifery and Gynæcology)—

Conduct of pregnant women. Rules for causing the birth of a male child (Punsavana). Symptoms of Pregnancy (Garbha-lakshana) Abnormal delivery (Mudhagarbha) Means of securing easy delivery. Treatment of child-birth.

Examining whether an Embryo is living or dead Treatment of abortion Septicæmia (*Sutika-sannipata*). Evils of the non-falling of Apara (Placenta).

Conduct of women under confinement. Diseases common to women in confinement. Their treatment. Diseases of the womb Diseases consequent on improper treatment during child-birth. Their treatment.

Books: —

Portions concerned in Charaka, Susruta and Vaghbhata.
Teachers' Notes
Practical work.

IX. KAUMARA BHRITYA (Nursing children)—

Nursing children from the time of their birth Examination of mother's milk. Purification and Promotion of mother's milk. Substitutes for mother's milk.

Knowledge of diseases pertaining to children and their remedies.

Books—

As before and Jyotsnika-Sara-Sangraha, Narayaniya, Lakshanamrita, Balatantra and any other.

X. MANASAROGADHIKARA (Mental Diseases)—

Knowledge of the Science of mental diseases. The principles of observation mentioned in Ayurveda. The utility of concentration of mind and other forms of self-control

Knowledge of the different forms of mental affections and diseases such as Insanity, Melancholia, Hysteria, and of affections from extraneous causes such as evil spirits, evil influences, etc Rules for their treatment.

Books—

Charaka	Sutra	8, 11
Do	Vimana	8
Do	Sarira	1 to 5
Susruta	Sarira	1

Any other book that may be recommended and Notes by teachers

XI AGADATANTRA. (Taxicology)—

Knowledge of the three kinds of poisons (Trividhavisha)

Treatment of snake-bites, bites by rabid dogs and other animals scorpion stings, and other insect poisons such as Alarka, luta, etc

Treatment of opium poisoning, poisons of Bhanga, Ganja, Dhustura, Vatsanabha, Vishamushti, Phenasma (Sankha-pashana), Talaka, Manassila and such others.

Knowledge of non-poisonous drugs which become poisonous in pharmaceutical combinations

Symptoms of the effects of several poisons on the living human body
Properties of Anidotes to Poisons

Books —

Charaka	Chikitsa	23
Susruta	Kalpa	Whole
Vagbhata	Uttara	35 to 38

Khagendra-Manidarpana (Kanarese work.) Other treatises on poisons that may be recommended

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XII. VYAVAHARAYURVEDA (Medical Jurisprudence)—

Elementary knowledge of all such subjects useful for evidence in medico-legal cases.

General knowledge of *post-mortem* examination in cases of sudden deaths and suspicous deaths and determination of the causes of death.

Determination of age, identity of the living, identity of the dead, sexual characteristics of the skeleton.

Books—

Kautilya Arthasastra, Chapter IV, Katakasodhanam. Any work that may be prescribed.

Special instructions from teachers and practical work.

XIII. PASVAYURVEDA (Veterinary Science)—

Knowledge of diseases common to animals (Epidemic and Endemic). Their treatment.

Books—

Pasvayurveda by Sahadeva.
Hastyayurveda by Palkapya.
Asvayurveda
Others that may be prescribed by teachers.
Teachers' Notes.

XIV. AYUREDA ITIHASA (History of Ayurveda, its development and vicissitudes)

Portions in Charaka and other standard works bearing on the subject.

Knowledge of the origin, growth and development of Ayurveda with reference to further advancement of the same under modern conditions.

Books

A short History of Aryan Medical Science by the Thakore Saheb of Gondal.
History of Hindu Chemistry by P. C. Roy.
Ayurveda and Chemistry (Bengali)
The Hindu system of Medicine by T. A. Wisa.
Medicine of Ancient India.
History of Medical Education.
Notes by teachers and from historical portions in Sanskrit Text-books.
History of Eastern Medical Science (Urudu) by Gulam Gilani.

Curriculum for the Lower Course.

I *Sarirasastram* (Physiology and Anatomy).
II. *Dravyagunasastram* (Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics.)
III *Rasasastra* (Indian Science of Metals and Minerals and their medicinal uses).
IV *Swasthavrittam.* (Hygiene and Sanitary Science, including Disinfection, Vaccination and Inoculation)
V *Roganidana* (Pathology, Symptomology and Bacteriology).
VI. *Kayachikitsa* (Medicine).
VII *Salyatantra and Salakya.* (Practical surgery and knowledge of surgical instruments and their uses).
VIII *Prasutitantra* (Obstatrics and Paediatrics).
IX *Agadatantra* (Taxicology with special reference to knowledge requisite for evidence in Medicolegal cases).
X *Pasvayurveda.* (Veterinary Science).

etc --Elementary knowledge in all the above subjects, with as much of practical work and hospital and dispensary training as is possible is required. As much of the syllabus of Higher Course on the above subjects as is suitable for teaching in vernacular should be followed.

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX IV.

Syllabus in Anatomy, for the students of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

1. *The bony system.* General description of the bones in the human body. The skull; its component bones and important foramina; the occipital bone, temporal bone, parietal bone, frontal bone, the maxillae the mandible, Supraorbital, foramen; optic foramen; foramen rotundum, foramen ovale; foramen lacerum, foramen magnum.

The vertebral column, general characteristics of the bodies of the vertebra; cervical vertebrae; thoracic vertebrae, Lumbar vertebrae; the sacrum; the coccyx,

The thoracic cavity. The ribs; the sturnum.

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The upper extremities; the scapu clavicle; humerus; radius; ulna; the smaller bones of the hand and their classificatiq

The lewor extremities; the femur; tibia; fibula; patulla; the smaller bones of the foot; the hip bone; pelvis.

II. General description of the articulations or joints; their classification and the different movements due to joints of different kinds.

III. *The muscular system.* General description of the muscles. Muscles of the head, the neck; of the trunk; of the extremities (upper and lower); the diaphragm.

IV. *The vascular system.* General outline of circulation of blood, the arteries, capillaries; veins. The heart; its structure; its chambers; valves and their action. Cardiac cycle.

The aorta and its branches; carotid, subsclavian, axilla, brachial, radial and ulnar arteries.

The thoracic aorta and its branches; pericardial, bronchial, aesophagal. The abdominal aorta and its branches; coeliac; Superior and inferior mesenteric; renal; suprarenal, haemorrhidal. The illaic arteries. Arteries of the lower extremities femoral, popleital, tibial.

The superior and inferior vena cava and their different tributaries corresponding to the different arteries.

The lymphatic vessels in different parts and lymphatic glands

V. The nervous system. General description of the nervous system Structure of the peripheral nerves and ganglia. The brain; its different lobes The madulla oblongata. The spinal cord and its branches; phrenic, median, ulnar, radial, dorsal, lumbar, femoral, obturator; sciatic and its branches;

The sympathetic nervous system

Respiratory apparatus.

VI. *The visceral system* The larynx; trachea; bronchi; pleura; the lungs. Digestive apparatus the mouth; palate, salivary glands; teeth; tongue; palatine tonsils; pharynx, aesophagus; the peritonium, the stomach; the lever; the pancreas; the intestines; the rectum; the anus. Ductless glands:—the spleen, the thyroid glands.

VII *The urogential system* Urinary organs; kidneys; ureter; bladder; urethra (male and female). Genital organs:—male testes, spermatic cord; ductus deferens, seminal vescicles; Genital organs female ovaries; uterine tubes; uterus; vagina; external organs: mammae.

VIII. Surface anatomy and surface markings.

Syllbus in Physiology for students of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

I. *Histology.* A cell, animal and vegetable. The tissues.

(*a*) Epithelium-squamous, stratified, columnae, transitional, ciliated.
(*b*) Connective tissue: white fibrous, yellow elastic, adipose, retiform
(*c*) Cartilage: hyaline, white fibrous, yellow elastic.
(*d*) Bone: compact tissue, cancellous tissue, marrow.
(*e*) Muscle: stratified, nonstratified, cardac.

II. *Physiology proper.*

1. *The blood* Its composition, properties, physical, chemical and physiological; Coagulation of blood.

2. *Circulatory system.* The heart, the arteries, crapillaries and veins; sounds of the heart; pulse, sygmograph, innervation of the heart. The lymphatic system.

3. *The respiratory system.* The lungs and air passages, the mechanism of respiration, purification of blood in the lungs; composition of inspired and expired air. Effect of respiration on circulation. Dyspnoea· asphyxia, coughing, sneezing

4. *Ductless glands.* Thyrodi; Suprarenal; Thymus; carotid; coccygeal, parathyroid.

5. The digestive system. Food and its classification. Chemical changes of food, in the mouth, stomach, in bile, pancreatic juice. Action of bacteria on food in the intestines. Description and functions of salivary glands, stomach, intestines, pancreas, lever. Absorption and assimilation of food Mechanical processes: mastication, deglutition; movements of the stomach and intestines; the spleen.

6 *Urinary system* The kidnys; structure, and functions. Secretion of urine, its composition; micturition Uraemia. The skin: its structure, uses perspiration.

7 *Nervous system* Nerve cells; nerves; nerve centres; reflex action. Functions of the brain, spinal cord. Sympathetic nerves

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8. *Sensory organs.* The laranx, productions of voice; speech. Touch: sensation of temperature; Taste; smell.

The eye: protection and movements of eyeball; general structure, formation of images on the retina; accommodation; short and long sight, action of iris; visual sensation.

The ear and the sense of hearing; external, middle and internal ear, the cochlea; sound and its transmission in the ear.

Syllabus in Sanitation and Hygiene for the students of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

1. *Water.* Composition, physical properties; quantity required; sources; town and village water-supply; diseases caused by use of impure water; purification of water; examination of water.

2. *Air.* Composition; physical properties; impurities in air; diseases produced by impure air, effects of respiration and artificial lighting; amount of fresh air necessary; principles of ventilation of dwellings, practical examination of air and estimation of impurities.

3. *Food.* Its need; constituents; principles of proportion of different constituents in diet; quantity required; food materials; animal food; leguminous grains or pulses; cereals, oils and fats starches and sugars; vegetables and fruits, beverages, rations and dietaries; cooking of food; concentrated and preserved foods; inspection of adulteration of foods.

4. *Soils.* Healthy and unhealty soils; influence of soil on climate and health; relation of soil to disease; improvement of unhealthy soils.

5. *Climate.* Elements of meteriology; meteriological instruments.

6. *Houses and buildings.* The house; house planning; streets; town-planning; housing of the poorer classes; location of schools, markets, slaughter-houses; cattle sheds.

7 *Excretal and other refuse* Principles underlying their collection, removal and disposal.

8. *Personal hygiene.* Habit; custom; cleanliness; clothing; exercise; temperance; mental hygiene; marriage; maternity; the four ages of man; vitality and longevity.

9. *Disposal of the dead*; offensive trades; essential principles in their control.

10 *Parasites.* Vegetable and animal; Protozoa; Metazoa; Trematodes; Cestodes; Nematodes; Ticks.

11. *Insects and disease.* Flies, Fleas; Lice, Bugs; Ants; Cockroaches.

12 *Bacteria.* Elementary knowledge.

13. *Infection.* Incubation; history of disease; susceptibility and immunity; endemics and epidemics; prevention of communicable diseases; inhibiting microbic growths inside and outside the human body; inoculation; isolation; quarantine; compulsory notification.

14. *Disinfection.* Natural disinfectants; physical, chemical and practical disinfectants.

15. *Special diseases and their prevention.* Malaria; cholera; small-pox; plague; enteric fever; dysentery; diarrhœa; infantile diarrhœa; measles and chicken-pox; tuberculosis; syphillis, leprosy, rabies, etc.,

16. *Vital statistics*; their need; ratios; means; arrangement of statistics population; census; registration of births and deaths; Births; deaths; special death rates; infantile mortality; sickness; duration of life; life tables,

17. Sanitary law in Mysore, its application to coneretc facts.

Letter No. G. C. 474—Encls. 3, dated 17th February 1919, from the Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

With reference to your letter No. 6324—Med., dated 10th May 1918, I enclose draft of the syllabus each of the marginally noted subjects to be studied in the first and second year by the students of the Ayurvedic College in accordance with the Government Order No. 545-50—Med. 71-15-11, of 27th July 1918. As regards Materia Medica, I am not sure if English Materia Medica will be of any practical benefit to students of the indigenous systems of medicine. Syllabus in Indian Materia Medica will have to be prepared by the Professor in that subject, to be appointed in the Ayurvedic College in order that the distinctive individuality of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems may be undisturbed. Text books on the several subjects, in the vernaculars in which the teaching in the Ayurvedic College is carried on will have to be prepared or details of lectures prepared by the Professors concerned.

Anatomy, Physiology, Sanitation, and Hygiene.

No. 519-20—Muz. 522-18-2, dated 13th August 1919.

As regards the admission of students of the Ayurvedic College in the local medical school, I beg to state that the general educational qualifications fixed for admission to the Ayurvedic College being so low as the Lower Secondary standard, these students will not have the capacity to understand and follow the teaching in the Medical School, which is of a much higher standard requiring at least the Matriculation or School Final qualification. Admission of students not possessing the School Final qualification is also not allowed by the rules sanctioned by the Government in connection with the establishment of the Medical School. (*Vide* Government Order No. 6858-62—Med. 31-16-7, dated 28th April 1917.)

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Section

File No.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to..... 3389 R

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 194

Date of issue.... 16-4-47

Signed by..... Mr. K.B.

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by .....

No. R. 9994.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to invite reference to this Office letter No 8221/ dated 26/2/47 Calling for Considered Opinion regarding the appointment of the President, City Municipal Council, Mysore, as President of the Govt Ayurvedic and Unani College Committee, Mys and to request you kindly to expedite the ~~submission of~~ your reply. in the

Yours Sincerely

16/4/47

To.

S. Narayana Rao, Esq, M A

Amrai Commissioner

16.4.47

WD 0874 ADS—25,000—20 11-45

11/4

App. F. XI—4]

File No. ..... Serial No. ..... Sus. Regr. No. .....

Shall a reminder issue to ..... for a reply to this Office No. dated the

Subject:

Orders	Reminder No.	Date	Remarks

WD 0242—GPB—10,000—17-10-44